The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Welland Canal is open for navigation.

—A disastrous freshet is apprehended in Kentucky.

—Dispatches report an extensive snow storm in Ohio yesterday.

—The mining prospects in Utah are excellent for the ensuing year.

—Brigham Young is still at St. George, Utah, but is expected home soon.

—A break has occurred in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, near Rowlands.

—J. H. Ponter, of Chicago, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

—R. M. T. Hunter has been elected State Treasurer of Virginia, vice Mayo, removed.

—Seven thousand dollars reward has been offered for the arrest of the Austin (Texas) stage robbers.

—The "oldest inhabitant" of Memphis was astonished on Thursday by a snow storm of two hours duration.

—The French Government has received dispatches confirming the report of the escape of Rochefort and his companions.

—Phillips, Gardner & Co.'s knitting mill at Amsterdam, N. Y., was burned on Thursday. Loss $60,000; insurance $45,000.

—Several miners who left Utah last Fall for French Guiana, have returned, disgusted with that country, and glad to get away with their lives.

—Benj. J. P. Avery, of California, has been nominated as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, vice F. F. Lowe, resigned.

—A Berlin dispatch represents that the Conservatives and Ultramontanes are actively intriguing to supplant Prince Bismarck by Gen. Von Manteuffel.

—The Ohio House of Representatives has passed the House bill extending the Baber law for the punishment of bribery in political associations to political conventions.

—A dispatch says John R. Breckenridge, of Danville, Ky., but now a student at the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., was shot and mortally wounded at the latter place on Thursday afternoon.

—Broockes, late President of the Merchants National Bank of Petersburg, Va., has been indicted for embezzling and misapplying moneys and the credit of that institution to the amount of about $900,000.

—The levee near Sunflower, Miss., broke again last Thursday night. The break is now a hundred yards wide. This endangers the whole of the Sunflower and Yazoo rivers bottoms, which are among the richest in the Mississippi valley.

—The House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail an officer to command the second expedition of the Palestine Exploring Society, soon to take the field on the east side of the Jordan.

—An old man, supposed to be Bender, of Kansas, was arrested in the Southern portion of Utah Territory some weeks ago, and is now in jail in Salt Lake City. Parties who claim to have known him identify him as Bender of Kansas. A young man, supposed to be his son, is also in custody at Salt Creek.

—On the 29th ult., near Kickapoo Springs, Texas, a party of fifteen Indians attacked a herd of two hundred cattle and seventy horses about two hundred yards from the station. They succeeded in stampeding the cattle. The horses were secured in the corral. The Indians attacked the herders, slightly wounding two of them.

—The Cincinnati branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society met on Thursday. During the past year the Society has collected $11,955, and disbursed $5,934 for nine months. The Society was organized in 1870, with five auxiliaries, and has steadily grown until at the present time it has 428 branch associations. Of this number 120 were organized during the past year.

—A dispatch from Ottawa, Putnam county, Ohio, says a horrible double murder was committed in the western part of the county last Wednesday night. A man named John W. Goodwin murdered an aged man and his wife, named Haywood. The murderer obtained about two hundred dollars in money. There is great excitement, and it was with difficulty that the murderer was prevented from being lynched.

—Representative Houghton has been authorized by the House Committee on Pacific Railroads to report a bill requiring the Union Pacific Railroad Company to operate a bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha as part of its continuous line of road. The bill is designed to put a stop to the present extra charges for freight and passengers exacted for transferring them across the river by this bridge.

—Judge Emerson, of the Second Judicial District for Utah Territory, is reported to have recognized the Attorney General and Territorial Marshal elected by the Legislature in opposition to the other parties who had been nominated and commissioned as such by the Governor. The same question came up before Judge McKean, on Thursday but no decision was made.

—The Ohio Senate has passed a bill to secure the wages of labor by providing that all railroad and mining companies shall pay their employes their wages in preference to every other claim not secured by specific liens, and that such wages shall be paid on or before the 20th of each month for the amount due on the 1st of each month, under penalty of ten per cent. to be added to the amount, to be recovered by suit, and the bill to protect mechanics and other laborers in the quiet and peaceable discharge of their vocations. The Senate also resolved for procuring the payment of the Morgan raid claims from the General Government was adopted.

STATE NEWS.

CUMBERLAND county has a preacher who weighs 333 pounds.

JOSEPH BADOR, of Downington, has recently lost about eighty chickens and two turkeys by some peculiar disease.

THE first Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Venango county, was organized at Coopers-town, on the 30th of March.

A CHURCH at Durham, Bucks county, was recently sold at public sale, and bought in by the school board of the township.

A FEW nights ago the dwelling of Mr. Joseph FOX, of Adams township, Cambria county, was fired by an incendiary and totally destroyed.

ISAAC JEFFRIES, aged eighty-eight years, was run over by his wagon, on Saturday afternoon, at Newlin, Chester county, and very severely injured.

THE "Kenwood" estate in New Brighton, Beaver county, was sold last week to Mrs. Agnes Beaty, of Big Beaver township, for thirty thousand dollars.

MERCER county is practically out of debt, having some $25,000 more cash on hand and collectable tax due than is necessary to remove every dollar of county debt.

THERE is to be a re-union and celebration of the soldiers of Greene county, to be held in Waynesburg on the 4th of July, 1874. Soldiers of adjoining counties are invited.

COMPANY H, Captain S. L. Wilson, 10th regiment N. G. of Pa., will be inspected in Washington by Col. John A. Black, commanding officer of the regiment, on the 14th of April.

DURING the year 1873 there were 87 cigar manufactories in operation in Lancaster county. There were 18,364,000 cigars, the tax on which amounted to $91,820, and consuming, in the manufacture, about 350,000 pounds of leaf tobacco.

THE contract for the completion of the New Castle and Pittsburgh railroad has been made, the track to be in running order by August first. This opens up a new route from Pittsburgh to the oil country, intersecting large coal fields.

LAST week, says the Monongahela *Republican*, Jacob Deems, of West Pike Run twp., sold a mortgage on his farm for twelve thousand dollars, and then "lit out" with the money and a woman—leaving behind a dutiful wife and three respectable grown children.

SQUIRE WORRELL, of Ridley, Delaware county, while driving a valuable horse, passed over an old well, the existence of which was unknown. The board covering broke, and the horse fell into the opening, where it was shot, it being found impossible to remove him.

THE champion cheese prince is claimed at Springfield, Erie county. Mr. R. S. Smith is the honored individual who has been sole proprietor of eleven factories, which have received the milk of 4,700 cows, made 25,500 cheese, or 1,400,000 pounds, which sold for $185,550.

A CALF was born on a Lancaster county farm recently which had two heads, perfect and distinct, united at the shoulders. On the back of this unnatural creature was a hump, similar to that of a camel, and the hind legs were turned in at the knee joints instead of back and outward.

THE following particulars are given of a singular accident at Plainsville, Luzerne county, Pa., lately mentioned in these columns. The young man whose death was announced was accustomed to rise early to go to his work, and on the morning in question his wife, thinking he was oversleeping, spoke in order to wake him. He sprang suddenly up, and in so doing hit a lamp which was sitting on a chair at the head of the bed. The globe was broken and a piece of it struck him on the neck, piercing the jugular vein and causing him to bleed to death in less than five minutes.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The House Currency Bill Postponed.

A Bill for the Repeal of Moieties.

Regulations of Railroads in the Territories.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills Reported, etc.

Mr. WEST, from the Finance Committee, reported with amendments the House bill to facilitate the exporting of distilled spirits. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported with amendments the House bill to increase the pensions of soldiers totally disabled. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. ANTHONY called attention to the practice of the Senate in ordering bills to be printed when introduced. He said bills of a private nature were frequently printed two or three times, first upon their introduction, again when reported from the committee, and again after having passed, and probably were never read by any one. He hoped hereafter Senators would not ask to have private bills printed upon introducing them, but wait until they should be reported from committees.

Mr. WINDOM moved to take up the bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to make a permanent settlement upon public lands of the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported unfavorably on a resolution from the Minnesota Legislature asking an investigation into the affairs of the Pension Office. Laid on the table.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to authorize the Librarian of Congress to send books to the Governor of Iceland. Referred.

The House bill for the inspection of disbursements of appropriations made by officers of the army was passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

Mr. GORDON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the House bill exempting from the provisions of the act of February 18, 1793, all boats employed on the internal waters and canals of any State, and providing that all such boats as have sails or propelling machinery of their own adapted to lake or coastwise navigation, and excepting such as are employed in trade with Canada, shall be exempt from the payment of all customs or other fees.

Railroads in the Territories.

Unfinished business, being the Senate bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States, was taken up, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Wright to recommit the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT withdrew that motion, and offered several verbal amendments, which were accepted by the Chairman of the committee.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved to strike out section 21 of the bill, giving the right of way to any railroad company organized under the act through unoccupied public lands of the United States in any State to the extent of 100 feet in width on each side of the centre of such railroads, with authority to take from such public lands materials for the construction and maintenance of the road, and ground for station buildings, depots and shops not to exceed forty acres for each one hundred miles of road. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out the fourteenth section of the bill, which authorizes any corporation organized under the act to acquire by purchase or gift any lands in the vicinity of its road, or through which the same may pass, and convey the same in such manner as the directors may prescribe. Agreed to.

Mr. PRATT moved to amend the eighth section of the bill so as to grant ten acres of public land in the Territories for station buildings, depots and shops for every ten miles of road, instead of forty acres, as prescribed by the committee. Agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON moved an amendment requiring every road organized under the act to maintain at some point on the line of its road, an office where the books shall be kept and open at all times for inspection. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to amend the first section so as to provide that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved an amendment forbidding the construction of any road across an Indian reservation.

Mr. SARGENT moved to substitute therefore so as to provide that a road shall not cross an Indian reservation unless written consent of the Secretary of the Interior be first obtained.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

A Bill for the Repeal of Moieties.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal all moieties. He stated that the bill referred only to one branch of the subject, which the committee was still considering, and which would in due time be reported on.

Mr. WOOD said the bill had not received the vote of the committee, and in his opinion did not go far enough.

The bill was ordered printed and recommitted. The text of the bill is as follows:

To repeal all moieties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That all provisions of law under which moieties of any fines, penalties or forfeitures, or any share therein, are paid to informers or officers of customs or other officers of the United States, are hereby repealed, and from and after the date of the passage of this act the proceeds of all fines, penalties and forfeitures shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SECTION 2. That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any moneys specifically appropriated by Congress, to make suitable compensation to informers and other persons aiding in the detection of smuggling and other offenses against the customs revenue laws, or aiding in convictions of the same, and he shall annually report to Congress in detail all payments by him for such purposes. Whenever any officers of customs shall detect and seize goods, wares or merchandise in the act of being smuggled, or which have been smuggled, he shall be entitled to such compensation therefor as the Secretary of the Treasury shall award, not exceeding one half of the net proceeds, if any resulting from such seizure, after deducting all costs and charges connected therewith, and whenever any person not an officer of the United States shall furnish to a District Attorney or to any chief officer of customs original information concerning any fraud upon the customs revenue, perpetrated or contemplated, which shall lead to the recovery of any duties withheld or any fine, penalty or forfeiture incurred, such compensation may, on such recovery, be paid to the informer as shall be just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case the sum of $10,000, which compensation shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 3. That no payment shall be made to any person claiming as informer in any case wherein judicial proceedings shall have been instituted, unless his rights as such informer shall have been established to the satisfaction of the Court or Judge having cognizance of such proceedings, and the value of his services duly certified by said Court or Judge, for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury; and when any fine, penalty or forfeiture shall be collected without judicial proceedings, the Secretary, before directing payment to any person claiming as informer, require satisfactory proof that such person is justly entitled thereto.

SEC. 4. That whenever any district attorney shall receive notice of any application before a Judge of the District Court for the mitigation or remission of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, he shall immediately notify the collector of customs for the district in which such fine, penalty or forfeiture was incurred, who shall thereupon notify the person or persons who may be interested in the prosecution of the case, in order that he or they may attend and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should be refused, and said collector shall also furnish to the district attorney all practical information necessary to enable him to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 5. That no officer, informer or other person entitled to or interested in a part or share of any five, penalty or forfeiture incurred under the customs revenue laws of the United States, shall be thereby disqualified from becoming a witness in any action, suit or proceeding for the recovery, mitigation or remission thereof, but shall be subject to examination and cross-examination in like manner with other witnesses, without being thereby deprived of any right, title, share or interest in any fine, penalty or forfeiture to which such examination may relate. *Provided*, That in every case, whenever an officer, informer or person entitled to any share in a fine, penalty or forfeiture shall appear as a witness, the defendant or defendants shall also be entitled to testify and to be examined and cross-examined in like manner.

Proposed Reform.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Woodford to prevent officers of the United States from receiving or being paid any money beyond their fixed salaries came up, and was discussed, Mr. WOODFORD explaining and advocating the bill, and Messrs. DAWES and BUTLER (Mass.) opposing it as not being sufficiently matured, the latter alluding to the criticism on the display of Republican officials, and contrasting the modesty of the present day with the ostentatious display of George Washington, who never traveled abroad without making a requisition on the Quartermaster's Department for six horses and a coach for himself and four horses and a coach for his Secretary.

In the course of the debate, Mr. MERRIAM, who had introduced the bill originally, stated that on the morning after he had done so, a Government officer had pressed himself on the floor, and in a very excited manner approached him, saying: "This bill will ruin me. It takes away the carriage which I use, and it is impossible for me to get along without it." He said it was very hard on him, especially on his wife, and he saw no objection to her riding when he did not want a carriage. He (Merriam) told him, as he now told the House, that the Republican party could not afford longer to carry the wives of public officials.

After further debate, Mr. WOODFORD, admitting that there were some practical objections to the bill in its present shape, moved to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill was so referred—yeas 159, nays 99.

Mr. SPEER moved that the committee have leave to report at any time.

Mr. MAYNARD objected.

The House then resumed consideration of

The Currency Bill.

Mr. E. R. HOAR opposed the bill.

Mr. CONGER discussed the question as a conflict between capital and labor, between wealth and poverty, between a few thousand favorites of fortune and a million sons of toil. From every quarter came ominous signs of warning and low murmurs of dissatisfaction. Scarcely had Hawley, of Connecticut, proclaimed that he would hold no more companionship with those who would vote for more currency, than the citizens of his own State took him at his word, and with sorrow withdrew from the communion and hid the Senatorial honors from his longing vision. [Laughter.] Even the Granite State had cast off a party whose leaders in the House had forgotten the grand mission of the Republican party to care for the poor and who would protect the toiling millions from the encroachments of monopoly and wealth.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill, and took for the text of his remarks a sentence of a very remarkable paper, written a few years ago by Thomas Carlyle, under a title which was suggestive to-day: "Shooting Niagara, and after." Discussing some of the things that made up his title, he said that they had a very vulgar and homely proverb in England—"Cheap and nasty." There was a polgnancy in that homely adage which ought not to be misunderstood. It was a rude and indignant protest of human nature against elements which sought for quantity at the expense of quality, which sought for bulk at the expense of truth and usefulness. That characterized his (Garfield's) opinion of the policy which seemed to have been fixed upon by the majority of the two Houses. They were proposing now to make a surrender of a reality in the name of appearances to get empty shadows and names, and lose the solid substance which names ought to represent. In the course of eleven years he had seen no day so fraught with consequences, great and far reaching, as this day. Referring to the efforts at repudiation in 1867 and 1868, he said that the American conscience had responded to these efforts in the election of General Grant to the Presidency, on a marked and distinct issue that repudiation should have no name or abiding place in the American republic. That verdict has been sealed when, in the first annual message of General Grant, he declared that no man should have any place of honor, trust or profit who did not repudiate repudiation, and who was not willing to do his utmost to preserve the public faith untarnished. That great victory had been gained in the name of consequence, in the name of honor, in the name of truth, and the country went forward in its career of prosperity. The next great battle fought was in 1870, when a demand for more paper money rang through the halls of Congress as it rang through them to-day.

Mr. KASSON argued to convince the men from the East that there was some good sense and justice in the demand made by the West and South for more banking facilities. If the East did not want free banking, the West did. In order to establish what banks they could utilize, if the East did not want an increase of currency, let the West have it. The West and South would be content if they could have what banking facilities and currency they could use. He believed that in these respects the Senate bill would be more beneficial to the people of the West than the House bill.

Mr. RANDALL addressed the House in favor of a return to a specie basis and against any increase of legal tenders or national bank notes.

Mr. ROBBINS (N. Y.) argued against the bill.

At the close of the debate, various amendments were offered by Messrs. Maynard, Merriam, Farwell and Mitchell, and then

Mr. MAYNARD demanded the previous question.

The excitement which had been growing on the subject all afternoon was intensified when the opponents of the bill, under the lead of Mr. Butler (Mass.), who desired to have the Senate bill substituted for it, settled down the previous question—ayes 77, nays 142.

This gave Mr. Butler control of the question, and he promptly, amid great confusion and excitement, moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until Tuesday next, and that he would follow that vote with a motion to go to the Speaker's table and take up and pass the Senate bill.

The motion to postpone was carried yeas—134, nays 121.

Mr. MAYNARD, who had charge of the bill, voted "aye" in order that he might move to reconsider. Most of the opponents of expansion voted against postponement.

Mr. BUTLER then moved to reconsider and lay the motion on the table, the parliamentary mode of making a decision final.

It was now five o'clock, and a motion to adjourn was interposed, and by a vote by tellers was carried—117 to 100.

Mr. BUTLER demanded the yeas and nays, desiring to have the currency question settled in to-day's session.

The motion to adjourn was carried and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

LONDON, April 10—5 A. M.—The boiler of a factory in Hamilton, near Glasgow, exploded yesterday with terrible effect. A large portion of the boiler was driven several hundred feet through the air and crashed into a school-house full of children. Three of the children were instantly killed and thirty are reported more or less injured.

Colliers on a Strike.

Three thousand colliers are on a strike in Somersetshire.

CANADA.

The Riel Excitement Subsiding.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The excitement concerning Riel has somewhat subsided. It is not now believed that he will take his seat and subject himself to being expelled from the House. Whether he will surrender himself to the officers of justice is still a doubtful question.

Probable Increase of the Tariff.

TORONTO, April 9.—Large quantities of bonded goods are being taken out of bond by the city merchants, particularly tobacco, in anticipation of a probable increase of the tariff.

THE COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

Letter from Upper St. Clair.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I desire to correct a word in the article "Indignation Meeting in Upper St. Clair Township." Mr. Backert's letter was *requesting* not *authorizing*.

And, Mr. Editor, I notice a communication from Union township, signed "Farmer," in which he makes the common mistake. "What will my farm rent for?" not a sale after full public notice. Why, a man could own a thousand acres of land—very valuable land—worth five hundred dollars ($500) per acre, without a fence or house, or improvement of any kind on it which would not pay five hundred dollars ($500) per year. And then tax the farm of fifty or sixty acres well improved and highly cultivate at full rates. That is a mistake. And what right have assessors to tax one farm for gardening purposes, another for grazing, &c. The oath under which the assessors acted should have been explicit enough, yet it seems there is more light wanted. In upper St. Clair and Scott townships, I notice that all books, agons and trot-wagons are returned at cash (or nearly so) value, while in Snowden township there is nothing of the kind returned. Is that uniform? Assessors in some districts, in nearly all the country districts, fix a certain price per head for horses, some thirty, some forty, and others at fifty dollars, without any regard to whether the horse is worth five hundred dollars ($500.00) or forty ($40) dollars. The same of cattle. A poor man's cow worth forty ($40) dollars is taxed at that rate; his rich neighbor has an Alderney cow making eighteen lbs. of butter per week, worth three hundred ($300 00) dollars, forty dollars is all, *because that is the rate fixed*, why not value stock as they do improvements?

In regard to the Commissioner's power to add to, or take from, the law, is plain enough, that the general sweep of from 2 up to 5 per cent. on valuation, returned by assessors, was calculated to wake up the people. And make things lively about the office, and if you may ask, what are we going to do about it. An Act of Assembly changing the whole style of assessing is sorely needed in this county, and the State too, for that matter. The system adopted in York is preferable to ours. There the parties are sworn to their returns, and that renders them liable to prosecution for false returns. Having said more than I had intended when I commenced, I shall stop.

UPPER ST. CLAIR.

APRIL 8, 1874.

THIS is the way a Scranton clergyman was rewarded by a newly-married man, last Easter Sunday: When the ceremony was over the bridegroom drew a tightly sealed envelope from his breast pocket and passing it to his reverend friend, who, pleased with its appearance, did not stop to investigate its contents, but thrust it in his coat pocket, *carelessly* thinking to himself "*surely it cannot be less than fifty dollars.*" The young man with a merry twinkle in his eye took his leave; the bride curtesied a farewell; both entered the carriage and drove off rapidly. When they were gone the clergyman handed the sealed envelope to his better half and she proceeded forthwith to investigate it. She opened it and found that the young man had wrapped the marriage fee in a nice piece of white paper, this she unrolled and found another, and another, and so on until the package had dwindled down to diminutive proportions, when lo! to her and her husband's astonishment, the miserable sum of *one cent* was discovered in the midst of that array of white paper. It was a complete surprise, the clergyman declaring it the smallest marriage fee he ever received.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Western Penitentiary Appropriation—New Law Judges—A Lively Time Over the Centennial Bill—Party Lines Closely Drawn.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 9, 1874.

SENATE.

In the Senate this morning a bill was read in place relating to suits entered by Sheriffs, Prothonotaries and other officers.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Crawford, reported an act making an assessment of taxes on unseated lands.

The Penitentiary.

With what exquisite skill that Western Penitentiary matter is balanced.

This morning Senator GRAHAM presented a petition for the removal of the institution from its present quarters, and then immediately held the scales even by reporting favorably from the Finance Committee the House bill, for an appropriation of $15,000 to build the new workshops. It's a very pretty specimen of political gymnastics.

The Criminal Insane.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied with a discussion on the bill in reference to custody of the insane, who had been convicted of crime.

Apportionment.

At the afternoon session the Legislative Apportionment bill was taken up, and after some maneuvering, passed without trouble by a strict party vote.

Confirmed.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of A. M. Gormly as Notary Public.

Law Judges.

Governor Hartranft sent in the following nominations for additional Law Judges, in accordance with the Judicial Apportionment made to conform to the Constitution: John H. Orvis, 25th district, composed of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield; R. M. Henderson, Twelfth District, Dauphin and Lebanon; Thomas J. Ingham, Twenty-sixth District, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wayne; Charles McCandless, Seventeenth District, Butler and Lawrence.

President Judges: John M. Broomall, Thirty-second District, Delaware; W. S. Kirkpatrick, Third District, Northampton; David Wills, Forty-second District, Adams; W. Maxwell, Thirty-fifth District, Mercer; John V. Painter, Thirty-third District, Armstrong.

The nominations under the rules were laid over.

HOUSE.

The Centennial Bill.

The chief event of interest in the proceedings of the House to-day was the little partisan breeze over the Centennial bill. The measure came up for passage to a third reading. A movement was first made to amend it specially. This amendment was opposed on the ground that nothing was in order but a general amendment. The filibustering then commenced and continued pretty lively for awhile. Finally a general amendment was added, providing that the one million dollars should cover the entire amount asked of the State. The bill with this amendment was allowed to rest at the morning session.

Capitol Enlargement.

The committee having in charge the matter of the enlargement of the Capitol reported, recommending an appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose. The report was adopted. This occupied the morning session, and none of the bills on the calendar for a second reading were touched.

A Centennial Victory.

At the afternoon session the Centennial bill was again tackled; this time it was apparent that its friends were determined to urge it through. The Democrats made good their threat of making the bill a party measure, and for the first time during the present session of the Legislature, party lines were distinctively drawn.

After considerable maneuvering the point of order was raised that a two-third vote was required according to the Constitution to pass the bill on its third reading.

The Chair decided the point not well taken.

The opposition appealed from this decision, but the appeal was negatived by a pretty full vote.

The debate on the bill then commenced and was pretty animated for awhile. Stranahan, of Mercer, Wilcox, of Erie, Little, of Wyoming and Orvis, of Centre opposed, and Mitchell and others favored. When the supply of legislative buncombe had been exhausted a vote was taken and the bill was passed its third reading by a vote of 64 to 30.

There was a slight division in the Democratic ranks when the time for the vote came. The Philadelphia, Bucks, Luzerne, and Schuylkill Democrats voted for the bill. The Republicans who voted against it were Wilcox, of Erie; Morgan, of Lawrence; Thompson, of Fayette; Cross, of Beaver; Jones, of Potter, and Ramey, of Indiana.

Beyond Bills, outside of the passage of the bill, regard the matter as a triumph, inasmuch as it gives a fair test of the relative strength of the parties.

Mr. Mackey Ill.

State Treasurer Mackey is reported very ill to-day.

Quo Warranto.

Charles S. Fetterman, of Pittsburgh, filed a petition to-day with the Attorney General for a quo warranto on certain officers in Pittsburgh. The papers were issued.

The Newspaper Bills.

Secretary QUAY is immersed in a consideration of the bills from the newspapers for advertising the new Constitution. He has discovered, by looking over the act authorizing payment, that the publishers will have to file new affidavits before the bills can be paid, so as to make the proceeding in strict accordance with the act. The blanks have been sent out.

ARCTIC.

THE RIVERS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROWNSVILLE, April 9, 1874.

The river is rising, with thirteen feet in the channel. The weather is cloudy; thermometer 37 at six P. M.

G.

OIL CITY, April 9, 1874.

River twenty-two inches, and rising slowly. It is not likely to do anything without more rain. The weather is cold and snowing. G.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—River 22 feet; rising. Snow has been falling all afternoon. Arrived: Andes, Wheeling; Arlington, Memphis. Departed: Jas. D. Parker, Memphis; Nick Longworth, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9.—River rising slowly, with nine feet three inches in canal and seven feet three inches chute on falls. Business dull. Weather cloudy and cool. Boats up—John Hargour, at 12. The Dean will ascend the falls in the morning. The Lioness will patch her boiler and proceed to Pittsburgh with a tow. Down—Calumet and Lawrence. The Kilgour leaves to-morrow for New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 9—Snowing hard since 8 A. M.; mercury 40 to 34. River fallen three inches. Down—Mary Ament, 9 P. M.; Pat Rogers, 9 A. M.; Esperanza, 11; Fred Wilson and barges, 11:30; Morning Star, 3 P. M. Up—Idlewild, 3 A. M.; George Roberts, 8; Thompson Dean, 5 P. M. Business good. Six or seven inches of snow have fallen but is melting fast.

CAIRO, ILL., April 9.—Sts. Genevieve, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Sam. Roberts, Ohio river, 2; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 5. Departed.—Ste. Genevieve, Vicksburg, 5 P. M.; Sam. Roberts, St. Louis, 5. River rises 12 inches. Clearing up; mercury 42.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 9.—River rising rapidly; thirty-five feet eight inches on shoals. Departed.—B. H. Cooke, for Paducah. No arrivals. Weather cloudy and raining.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—The river fell three inches. Cool and clearing. Raining all night and forenoon. Departed—Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Future City and Chesterfield, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9—Arrived.—Mollie Moore and City of Alton, St. Louis. Departed.—James Howard, St. Louis. Clear and cold.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 P. M., April 9, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, east to north winds, increasing to brisk and high, cloudy and windy weather, but partly as snow over the latter and Northern New York, the winds shifting to northwesterly over the southwestern portion during the day, with clearing weather.

The Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and lower Mississippi rivers will rise.

BOSTON

The U. S. Senatorship.

BOSTON, April 9.—The eighteenth ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 273; necessary to a choice, 137. Hoar, 91; Hoar, 72; Curtis, 74; Adams, 15; Sanford, 9; Banks, 7; Washburn, 4; Whittier, 1.

Speedy Justice in Texas.

GALVESTON, April 9.—Turner Ardazol, an Italian captain of the sloop New Louisiana, entered the residence of Mr. Jett, three miles from Orange, Texas, during Jett's absence, and murdered Mrs. Jett and two children. A daughter, nearly grown, made her escape and gave the alarm, when Mr. Lyons and other citizens arrived and found Ardazol endeavoring to burn the bodies. He was immediately arrested.

Later.—Last night, soon after the Sheriff entered the jail to give the prisoners their supper, a crowd of armed men rushed in and overpowered the officer, took the murderer of Jett's family outside the prison, and literally riddled him with bullets.

THE CAPITAL.

The Advocates of the Fort St. Phillip Canal Jubilant.

The Senate Finance Bill to Come Up in the House To-Day.

Report on the Expediency of Reducing the Army.

Sanborn Contracts and District Investigations.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1874.

The Finance Bills.

The House finance bill has been postponed until Tuesday. The friends of the Senate finance bill hope that it will pass the House to-morrow.

Mississippi River Improvement.

The advocates of the Fort St. Phillip Canal claim to-night that they can defeat Eads' plan for improving the mouth of the Mississippi.

Expediency of Reducing the Army.

The report from the majority of the Committee on Military Affairs, which was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the army, and the expenditures on fortifications, &c., has just been presented. It makes a volume of over 400 pages, is well indexed, and is the result of extensive labors by the committee of correspondence and testimony taken of officers of the army and all who are supposed to know most of the subject of our military matters. It is full of information on Indian and military matters, of which the people who pay the expenses of our army of 30,000 men know little. It is very doubtful, also, if Congressmen outside of the Military Committee know much of these matters, which they should be conversant with to enable them to legislate intelligently on the matter of reducing the army. The committee show clearly that the army and its cost are almost entirely connected with the Indians, and that there is little use for the 5,000 troops stationed upon the lakes and northern seaboard. Therefore, it recommends the reduction of the army from 30,000 to 25,000 men.

McCrary's Cheap Transportation Bill.

The Senate Committee on Tranfportation does not intend, it is said, making a report on McCrarys's bill on cheap transportation this session. This feeling generally prevails among the advocates of cheap transportation in Congress who are outspoken on the subject. The composition of the committee it such, that anything restricting the privileges of railroad companies does not seem probable, as the members of the committee have been identified with the interests of railroads in the past to a considerable extent.

Against Granting Public Lands.

The policy of the House Committee on Education and Labor is against granting public lands to educational institutions, and the committee are making adverse reports on bills of that character before them.

Colorado and New Mexico.

Both Colorado and New Mexico seem to possess all the requisites of population, &c., to permit them becoming States. An enabling act for New Mexico may pass the House this session, while owing to the unsettled condition of Colorado's Territorial affairs, the Governor and Secretary of Territory having been removed and others appointed, but not yet confirmed, no movement is making by her delegate, Chaffee, or other citizens, in favor of a State Government for them. There is a general indisposition on the part of Senators from the older and larger states to admit more Territories as States at present.

Duty on Foreign Grain Bags.

The Secretary of the Treasury has rendered a decision to the effect that grain bags of foreign production and manufacture, which under the departments ruling of November 28, 1871, were exempt from payment of duty as part of the equipment of the vessel, cannot be transferred from the vessel to which they belong to another vessel without first being entered and subjected to the payment of duty.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1874.

Sanborn Contracts Investigation.

The Committee on Ways and Means had another hearing to-day in the Sanborn matter. Sanborn furnished a statement of his receipts and expenditures under his contract, showing that he had received $413,518, and had expended $156,438. This latter sum was itemized, the chief items being $43,875 paid to W. G. Morrison and two assistants in Europe, $28,000 to Prescott for services, legal expenses and disbursements, $28,000 for Pressbrey and Green, $4,000 for the salary of a Secretary, $3,220 to District Attorney Bliss, $878 to Waddell, $10,000 for personal expenses, &c.

Sanborn stated that no moneys were paid for obtaining the contract or in connection with legislation or with the allowance of claims at the Treasury Department, and that while nothing had been realized by the Syndicate's Treasury from his disbursements in Europe, yet it allowed to continue he thought he could turn in over $5,000,000 from information furnished by him.

Meeting of the House Appropriations Committee.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard the Postmaster General, his First Assistant and the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury in regard to the nature and present condition of a large mass of claims for carrying the mails in the Southern States before the late war. After considerable discussion it was referred to a sub-committee.

The District of Columbia Board of Health were heard in advocacy of an appropriation of $31,000 to make good the deficiency caused by the extraordinary expenditures rendered necessary by the prevalence of small-pox last year. The committee took the subject under consideration.

It was decided to refuse the request for a deficiency appropriation of $50,000 for the subsistence of Kaw Indians.

The Postmaster General to-day informed the committee that it would be advisable to make provision in the deficiency bill for furnishing his department $5,000 to enable him to offer rewards for the apprehension of sundry mail robbers in Texas and elsewhere.

District Investigation.

The District Investigating Committee examined this morning R. B. McLellan, of the firm of DeGolyer and McLellan, who laid the wood pavement on Pennsylvania avenue. He testified that the firm paid in notes and money to one Chittenden, of Chicago, ninety-seven thousand dollars to secure them the contract. McLellan asked Chittenden what he wanted so much money for, and he answered that it was to pay his expenses in Washington and part of the national debt, and that he did not know where the money went to or to whom it was paid; that before all the work under contract was completed it was discontinued by order of the Board of Public Works. Chittenden asked Governor Sheppard to rescind the order, and he declined.

Henry E. Davies, Jr., of New York, was next examined. He stated that as a lawyer he had been consulted by citizens who had received notices to pay legacy and succession taxes, that he had advised them that they were not liable, and that even if they were, Sanborn and those parties had no right to collect them, and that receipts from them would not act as a bar to proceedings that might be brought by the Government; that he notified the District Attorney's office that his clients declined to pay, and would defend any suits that might be brought to recover, and that no such suits were ever brought.

ELECTIONS.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9.—The official count of the city election gives the candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, on both tickets, 29,289. Bender, Democrat, candidate for Clerk of the Police Court, received 5,943 majority. Bowman, Democrat, Trustee of the Water Works, 6,688 majority. Liehtendahl, Democrat, Director of the City Infirmary, 6,513 majority.

The Flood at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The river declined 2 inches; now flush with the high water mark of 1871. The breaks in the levee below Carrollton are closed. Low places within the city limits are filled and weak points strengthened, dispelling apprehensions of an overflow. Two serious breaks in the levee occurred last night, one at Bohemia plantation, four miles below Plaquemine Court House, and the other at Verbos plantation, twenty-five miles below the city, both on the left bank of the river. A break is reported this morning, sixty feet wide and five deep, at Stockhouse plantation, on the right bank, about fifteen miles below the city. It is understood that steps have been taken for closing all the above mentioned breaks.

Simon Girty, the "White Savage."

In the stirring times of the old pioneers, no name on the whole border was so universally dreaded as that of Simon Girty, "The White Savage," as called

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FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE Sanborn investigation has closed, with results of little value, so far as the purposes of the investigation were concerned.

THE Governor has nominated a portion of the Judges to fill the several judicial districts created by the bill which passed the Legislature.

WE have received from Senator Scott, a copy of his speech on Banking and Currency; and while we do not agree with him in all particulars, we credit him with the delivery of a very able speech.

THE Democratic success in Connecticut does not prove to be a remarkable victory after all. As compared with last year, it shows a loss of 847 majority,—they having 3,347 then, as compared with 2,500 now.

THE *Dispatch* is eager to know our opinion on the subject of consolidation. It is that it is a matter that belongs to the people, and they are perfectly competent to decide it, without instructions from us, or any one else.

WHILE we had not intended to refer to the *Post* farther than we do in a brief reference elsewhere, we so far depart from this as to call its attention to a fair and proper communication from a farmer in St. Clair township, that meets several of its inuendoes and effectually answers them.

THE bill appropriating $1,000,000 to centennial purposes has passed the House to its third reading by a strict party vote. The Democrats, for reasons noted elsewhere, voted against it. The bill will probably pass to-day and go to the Governor for his signature.

THE Government and people of Port au Prince made a public demonstration, when they learned of the death of Senator Sumner. The flags were put at half mast, religious services were held, and a public holiday given. Senator Sumner was highly esteemed by the colored people of Hayti, because of his reputation for having done so much for the colored race.

RIEL, the Manitoban, whose rebellion was appeased by a promise of indemnity for the crimes alleged, among which was the murder of Scott, finds the Canadian Government disposed to flinch from its pledge, now that he is a candidate for admission to the Canadian Parliament. The French Canadians stand by him, and he may yet be made a hero of the sheer force of persecution.

THE Mayor has determined to enforce the ordinance relative to obstructing sidewalks as against the crusaders, as much as else, to prevent disturbances such as occurred a few days since. It is understood that this does not prevent the ladies from holding services within such saloons as they may choose to visit. Whether it were better to prevent the operations of the ladies, or to disperse the crowd of rioters will be, of course, a matter of opinion; but the Mayor is justified in maintaining peace.

TO THE *Post's* billingsgate we have just this to say: We are perfectly ready to speak out on the assessment issue, whenever there shall be occasion for doing so. Our record on the subject is perfectly uniform and consistent. But the *Post* utterly misrepresented us, and we quoted the misrepresentation and called for proof. It now resorts to the pitiful dodge of assuming that we refer to something else, and says it can produce documents to fortify its statements. We say its utterances were willfully false, and the shortest way out is to produce its proof or subside.

THE New York *World* is immensely distressed over the fact that several Democratic Senators voted for "inflation." It says of them: "Their crime, as we have said before, is greater than the crime of the twenty-three Republican Senators whose lead they followed. For these six Senators, falsely calling themselves Democrats, were bound with another bond besides the bond which bound all patriots and honest men to oppose every form and semblance of inflation. These men were not alone, like the others, traitors to their country, they were traitors to their party also." To be a traitor to his country is modernately bad; but to be a traitor to the Democratic party,—horrible!

THE New York Legislature has before it a bill which, however sad it may seem to New Yorkers, where the terrors of our Pennsylvania libel laws have not come, we are inclined to suggest, say to Senator Harry White, for adoption by our Legislature. Its gist is, that any person attacked by a newspaper, shall be allowed to reply in the columns of the paper making the assault, to an extent not exceeding one column. What a grand thing this would be,—say in political times. We criticise Hon. Samuel Dougbface, on the unfortunate and indiscriminate pliability of character possessed by him. He claims at once the privilege of a column reply, in which he properly sets forth his indomitable firmness, not to say obstinacy of mind. Suppose a paper, as might very readily be done in these degenerate times, should criticise a dozen ill considered patriots. What a grand opportunity for diversified political reading. We submit that this is better than our libel law.

IT IS, possibly, difficult to criticise the administration of justice, where the belief exists that officials are honest, and perform their duties to the best of their ability; and it is just this that derogates from the effectiveness of the criticisms relative to the non-success of the efforts put forth to find and punish the perpetrators of three atrocious murders. They each represent a special phase of difficulty. In the case of the murdered policeman, Stack, it was thought a clear conviction would be reached, but the absence of an important witness is generally understood to have prevented. His testimony, it is claimed, would have brought the case home. The Mess murder was involved in a mystery that should have been solved. There were circumstances that pointed toward several parties, but the case was so palpably bungled by the detectives, that even if the right party was arrested, he was not sufficiently pointed out by evidence to be held. The third case,—the Braunlein murder,—is the most marvelous of all. There was material for a strong case of circumstantial evidence, and, if the case had been skillfully managed, of direct evidence; but we cannot forbear the conclusion that due skill was not shown. In the defence, in the several cases that came to trial, there was decided ability. This, in a general way, points to the difficulties that exist.

HOME TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

It may be fairly said that the ladies of this city, in what has come to be known as the "Temperance Crusade," have acted prudently, carefully, and in a generally lady-like manner. For several weeks they quietly met, in different churches, held religious services, consulted, and completed their organization. They have, at last, resorted to the streets and saloons, for the purpose of making direct efforts to mitigate the sale of alcoholic beverages. As we understand it, they do not seek to forcibly invade any home, or to do violence to the prejudices of any. They politely ask permission to conduct their services, and all that is done is in a kind, courteous, forbearing spirit. This is characteristic of the modern crusade. It is, for this reason, entitled to the courtesy of the people,—even of interested parties. We are pleased to notice that this is generally accorded,—and that the movement thus goes forward, with less violence or prejudice than is usual in operations of the kind. Even where it is believed that their influence will be to injure the business out of which some obtain a livelihood, the evident purity of motive, and politeness of manner disarm criticism, and compel courtesy in return.

The few instances, thus far recorded, of a violent spirit toward the ladies, were either the outgrowth of the mob principle, or of youthful indiscretion, occasioned by drink or overweening egotism. All such assaults or insults have thus far resulted in creating a broader sympathy, and more earnest co-operation than has existed heretofore, in behalf of the ladies. They are careful to avoid the spirit and manner and utterly disclaim the purpose of being persecutors. On the contrary, they claim to be seeking the well-being, as well of the venders of liquor, as of those who are addicted to its use. That they are candid and sincere in all these expressions we fully believe. Their spirit is, not, therefore, one of persecution. On the contrary, it seeks the good of all classes, as understood by the ladies, in a kindly, forbearing, generous spirit. To turn against such as these, with ribaldry, abuse, and insult, or even positive persecution, is not, therefore, either manly or wise. It will not find countenance or support among the people, or be anywhere recognized as a shrewd way of contesting the operations of the ladies. The movement is, so far, this much a success, it represents a higher order of purpose, and more effective methods than heretofore.

FORCING PARTISAN ADVANTAGES.

The Democrats in the Legislature, under the lead of Senator Wallace, are disposed to make war on the Republicans, in the hope of forcing concessions in the apportionment. Whether Wallace is trying to make it appear that the advantages conceded him in the Clarion regions were not sought or desired, we do not undertake to say; but the venom of the attack turns on Philadelphia, and two things are threatened, one of which cannot be accomplished, while, probably, the other would be a good thing were it to succeed. The threat to defeat the Centennial measure is not dangerous—as it can be completed by Republican votes, and will react against the Democrats if they urge violently their opposition. The Centennial is not a partisan affair, and it is a mistake to think that it will become so because of Democratic hostility to it. This will merely prove that they can turn against a project of the people partisan spite, and that, so far as they are concerned, it has come to be regarded in a partisan light, but not that it has actually become so, in the estimate of the people generally. Thus, while the votes of Republicans will complete the Centennial appropriation, the Democracy will simply have the gratification of knowing that to compel a party concession, they have opposed it. If they wish to go before the State with this record we see no reason for objecting.

The fight on the Philadelphia debt is another matter, and is, in some sense, legitimate. The whole issue is one of partisan advantage,—a fight for spoils. This is not remarkably creditable, at best; but as the spoils sought after are found in Philadelphia, the whole issue should be confined to that city. We do not particularly sympathize with the idea of enacting a law, permitting any city to increase its debt beyond the constitutional limit. We believe it to be much better that the current expenses should be met by direct taxation, and that permanent improvements should be carried forward no faster than money is provided to pay for them,—where the constitutional limit of city indebtedness has been reached. If, as is alleged, there is a floating debt in Philadelphia, it is better to compel its early payment, than to add to the permanent debt. So, if our Democratic friends wish to show their pugnacity toward Philadelphia, peace go with them. We do not object, and we judge there will be but little sorrow felt among Republicans generally. Whether or not their tactics will prove profitable to themselves is another question.

INTERESTED ANTAGONISM.

From time to time, when the tariff question is incidentally alluded to, it is charged that Pennsylvania is a selfish State, and urges the policy of a protective tariff from purely interested motives. This is, of course, untrue, it being our belief that the policy that is useful to Pennsylvania industry is also advantageous to the country generally. Not to elaborate this, the recent currency discussion shows that there are other States against which the charge of being governed by interested motives will apply beyond cavil or doubt. Among the clearly established facts is this,—that New England has a large surplus of currency, over what a fair distribution entitles her to. New York has a less abundant overplus, but still more than a fair distribution would afford it. When the proposition to increase the currency comes up, New England gives but one vote for increase, and New York a majority against "inflation." In other words, being themselves supplied they are perfectly willing that all other States shall be distressed for want of a proper amount of currency. The South and West were united in asking for the increase, while the whole of the Middle States together, gave 41 for to 33 against the increase of the volume of currency.

This view of the subject is all the more noteworthy in view of the course pursued by New York and Boston. The clamor kept up by the Boston and New York influences against an increase of the currency has been so great as to have misled large numbers of people into believing it to represent an overpowering sentiment, and it was not until the matter was brought to a test in Congress that the true sentiment of the public became manifest. And the votes taken on this subject represent the most moderate sentiment of the country. The advanced idea is for free banking,—thus permitting such an increase of the currency as the business of the country may from time to time demand. We believe that it is best that Congress should boldly adopt free banking, by proper enactment, during the present session. It will, once for all, settle this financial question, and give the country what it wants, business quietness and certainty. New York and New England are fighting this from interested and selfish motives. They are seeking to keep the volume of currency to its lowest practical limit, because they have a disproportionate share of what is issued, and can act as the money changers for the country. We are gratified at what has been done by Congress, but believe it will do wisely to go at once to the full limit of free banking.

PERSONAL.

PRINCE ARTHUR will soon be dubbed Duke of Dublin.

GEN. BURNSIDE will undoubtedly be the next Senator from Rhode Island.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP is singing in Grace Church choir, San Francisco.

SHE is a wealthy Ohio widow and her name is Hicks, but will soon be Schenck.

THE Grand Duchess Marie, in her uniform as honorary colonel of a Russian regiment, is said to be "as martial as Minerva."

IT is noticed as a singular fact that when the funeral of the late Senator Sumner was passing through the streets of Boston, some obstruction in the way compelled the hearse to remain standing for about ten minutes directly in front of the residence of the lady who had once been the dead man's wife.

MR. MAURICE KINGSLEY, son of Canon Kingsley, was married in the City of Mexico recently to Miss Mary Yorke, of New Orleans.

A VERY rich relative of the wife of Marshal Bazaine is said to have died recently in Mexico, and to have left his fortune to the Marshal's children.

THE Marquis of Lorne has bought the estate of Dornden at Tunbridge Wells, where he and his royal spouse will hereafter permanently reside.

SENATOR SCHURZ, at the Sumner memorial service in Boston, on the 29th inst., will be introduced by Wendell Phillips. Oliver Wendell Holmes will recite a poem.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, M. C., from Wisconsin, who recently spoke against inflation, is reputed to be worth $20,000,000, and to be the wealthiest man in the West. He is a native of Scotland, and made most of his money by banking.

MR. WINANS, who has lately taken Mr. Gladstone's London house, is a Baltimore merchant, who made a vast fortune in the Russian trade. Mr. Gladstone's house was formerly Lord Pembroke's, and was then remarkable as being the most exquisitely furnished in London. The houses in Carlton House Terrace and Carlton Gardens are among the handsomest in the fashionable West End of London.

MR. WM. MILLER, whose bronze medallions of Lincoln and Grant are so well known, has just executed an admirable portrait medallion of President Woolsey, which is to be presented to Yale College by the Hon. William M. Evarts and a few others of the New York Alumni of that University. The head is of life size, giving the keen, scholarly, and thoughtful profile with equal fidelity and force.

THE will of the late George Murritt, of Westchester county, N. Y., disposes of personal property (money, bonds and checks) to the amount of $2,872,000, and real estate estimated at $5,009,000. He leaves his wife, in lieu of dower, $275,000 cash, besides all the horses, carriages, stock and household effects. He leaves $100,000 to charitable institutions, and the remainder is divided among a number of relatives.

THERE are four men who have made themselves famous by a single speech in Congress during the present session. The first of these was Wm. Walter Phelps, of New Jersey; the second, Chas. Foster, from the Tenth district of Ohio; the third, Senator Jones, of Nevada; and the fourth, Robert B. Elliott, the colored member from South Carolina, whose eloquent and conclusive reply to A. H. Stephens was, perhaps, the most signal triumph of oratory and justice of the session—at least thus far.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SEVEN HUNDRED Pullman palace cars run on the different railroads in the country. The capital invested is over $10,000,000.

THE fowls cackleate it is discouraging times for their business about the close of Lent, and lay it down as an axiom that Easter is eggscessively henervating—*N. Y. World.*

MICHAEL CAVANAUGH and John Geary, laborers, quarreled while drunk, in New York, on Wednesday night, about their fealty to the Labor Union, and Cavanaugh was fatally stabbed.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the acceptance of the resignation of Special Treasury Agent B. G. Jayne, dating March 8th. The letter of acceptance, it is said, compliments Jayne for his zeal in the service of the Government.

THE Ashantee war cost England $4,500,000, which sum Parliament is asked to pay. Of this $1,285,000 was for the army; $1,805,000 for the navy; $500,000 for provisions and forage; $150,000 for clothing; and the balance for transportation and other supplies.

COMPLEXION clear as polished wax;
Her tongue as sharp as carpet tacks.
Her eyes a dark, bewitching blue;
Her voice is pure and high-toned, too.
Her neck is like Annie Laurie's swan;
Her words you'd love to dwell upon.
Her teeth are pearly, clear and white;
You'd almost wish your ear she'd bite.

AT a recent evening session of the National House of Representatives, the members present consisted of one gentleman in the chair, one other gentleman who was desirous of making a grand speech, and two members who were writing letters at their respective desks. The gentleman who was going to speak had an appreciative audience of six members of his own family in the gallery.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT is stated that the number of cans of peaches packed last year approximated about 12,000,000, tomatoes 18,000,000, and corn from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000. The headquarters for peach canning are in Maryland and Delaware. Large quantities of oysters are also put up along the Chesapeake. Tomatoes come chiefly from New Jersey, Maryland, New York and the Eastern States; canned corn and lobsters from Maine.

THE weather on the Pacific slope has been unusually severe this winter. The losses of cattle have been very serious, owing to a pasture famine, long and cold storms, and want of shelter and care. The San Francisco *Bulletin* questions whether $1,000,000 will cover the value of the horses, cattle and sheep which perished in California alone. Stock raisers are now discussing the propriety of protecting their cattle in winter, an innovation to which a part of them are opposed.

HOW MUCH does it cost to be born, to get married, and to get buried? This is a question which the Chicago *Tribune* discusses, and which certainly interests everybody. It makes out the following bill, in gross, as the cost to the people of the United States every year:

Getting born, ...	$220,095,000
Getting married, ...	250,000,000
Getting buried, ...	73,829,450
Total, ...	$543,934,450

PEOPLE who are interested in physiognomy will be glad to learn, upon good authority, that a good chin should neither project nor retreat. A retreating chin denotes weakness; a projecting one, harsh strength; a pointed chin means acuteness; a soft, fat, double chin, a love of good things, and an angular chin, judgment and firmness; a flat chin denotes coldness; a round, dimpled one, goodness; a small chin, fear; sharp indentings, a cool understanding. Such is the music of chins.

THE English census of 1871, the general report of which is just published, shows that 3,453,681 women of the age of fifteen and upwards are engaged in some employment. This number does not include married women, of whom there are about 4,000,000 in Great Britain. In 1851 the number of women returned as engaged in occupations was 2,652,000. There has been an increase of 30 per cent. in twenty years, whereas the general increase has been but 21 per cent.

THE way the money goes is shown in the case of the late Legrand Lockwood's marble palace and forty acres of finely ornamented grounds in Norwalk, Connecticut, now offered for sale for less than $35,000, the cost of which was between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. There are doors which cost $2,000 each, a billiard-room that cost $10,000, forty-nine rooms gorgeously decorated with polished marble, inlaid wood work, frescoes, &c., and no two rooms alike; and then there are the conservatories, stables, porter's lodge, and other buildings, all on the same extravagant scale.

A SUCCESSFUL April hoax, or a series of hoaxes, was perpetrated by the attaches of the Howard Athenæum last evening. A wire skeleton was dressed as a woman and placed in a seat. The pulling of a string caused it to fall to the floor, when several of the audience were deceived into giving the suppositious fainter their assistance. The device worked so well in the theatre that it was carried into the street, and several patrolmen became victims to the hoax, which was often repeated during the night. One was induced to awaken the woman asleep in a doorway; another was called to the woman dead; and so on until the effigy was thrown from one of the wharves, and a sympathizing sailor recovered the supposed body.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE new combination between the Panama and Upton Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is regarded as almost accomplished. On Wednesday there was an informal caucus of the representatives of the three corporations at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, in New York, Russell Sage and Geo. Scott representing the Panama and Pacific Companies, and the active Directors representing the Union Pacific. The adherents and promoters of these enterprises say that their true interest will be subserved by an equitable working arrangement whereby disastrous competition will be avoided, in view of the proposed extension of facilities to outside organizations. Geo. Scott will go to Europe at an early day to make arrangements with the English and German trans-Atlantic companies, with a view to benefiting the Panama Railroad Company. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, regards the proposed combination as a desirable arrangement, and says it is probable that the agreement will be consummated.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH from Madrid states that Serrano will return to that city, and that General Concha will succeed him in command of the troops operating against the Carlists. It is believed that Serrano will call a convention.

THE Carlist Junta at Bayonne has dispatches from Madrid asserting that Serrano's plan for forcing the defiles of Lomorrastio has been declared impracticable by the Council of War, and that General De La Concha has left for Confeienci with Serrano.

A DISPATCH from Port au Prince states that upon the official announcement of the death of Senator Sumner, the flags on the President's palace, forts and public buildings were displayed at half mast, and that a badge of mourning was worn from the 21st to the 26th of March, when the solemn and impressive funeral service took place at the Cathedral, attended by the President and Cabinet, diplomatic corps and all the officers of the Government. During the service minute guns were fired from the fortifications around the city, and the military were under arms.

PROF. PROCTOR'S FAREWELL.

Feelings Toward America and Americans.

Professor Proctor closed his series of lectures in America Tuesday night in New York and sailed for England Wednesday morning. He has spoken—nearly always to overflowing houses—in most of the principal cities as far West as St. Louis, and has probably attracted more general attention to astronomy than any popular lecturer on the subject among us has succeeded in securing since Prof. Mitchell's days. At the conclusion of his last lecture Professor Proctor said: "I don't remember when I have risen to speak with feelings so blended as now. I can't exactly say I'm sorry to go home. After six months' absence I shall be glad to see home again and to get back to my wife and children. But I can say unaffectedly that I feel true sorrow at parting from the friends I have made—I won't say that, for that implies my merit in the matter—but the friendship I have experienced on this side of the Atlantic. I have met with friendship on all hands and with kindness from every one. They have helped me as if my plans and purposes were their own. Professor Morton, Professor Youmans—but to mention names is to make an invidious distinction where, through the length and breadth of the land, all have been so kind. I have studied with deep interest the way in which science is progressing in the country. To the student there is much that is peculiarly hopeful in that. The time and ingenuity and thought devoted to it are very hopeful to one led to look with some little regret upon the fondness on the other side of the Atlantic for the old paths. I find myself more comfortable now than when speaking thus to you before. I had just come to the city then, though I had been lecturing in the East, and I was afraid it might seem as if I were actuated by that kind of gratitude described as "a lively sense of favors to come." But my admiration for American science preceded my visit to this country. With these thoughts of your kindnes and hopes for the advancement of science I shall carry to England the warmest possible gratitude to this country. To those here present I have only to convey again my warmest, sincerest, and most unaffected thanks."

THE SPANISH CORTES.

What Miss Kate Field Saw.

Miss Kate Field, the vivacious and adventurous, has visited the Spanish Cortes, and this is what she saw:

There is nothing remarkable about the Spanish Cortes Plain externally, it has numerous well furnished committee rooms, containing modern portraits and paintings of no artistic value, while its Chamber of Deputies, arranged like an amphitheatre, is remarkable for nothing but its deeds. The Bourbon crown and the Queen's portrait have been removed, but the great doors by which her Majesty used to enter have never been thrown open to the President. The odor of royalty still clings to the Cortes. "What a well behaved body?" I asked. The good-natured deputy smiled, and the amiable senora replied: "Well behaved? They act like children. They exercise no self-control. You never in your life heard such a noise as they make. And then how they use up carpets! Spit! spit! spit! They are forever spitting; and what would happen to a woman's skirts if she came upon the floor, I leave you to imagine." "Did the rain of expectoration set in with the rain of the republic?" "Oh, no. It has always been. I see no difference." Here was a revelation. The art of spitting is not confined to the Western Hemisphere. It is not peculiar to republican institutions. I breathe more freely.

CAPTIAN HALL'S WIDOW.

Petitions Pouring in Asking Congress to Afford Her Pecuniary Aid.

Petitions are pouring into Congress from various cities, praying that Mercy Hall, widow of Captain Charles F. Hall, who died while in the service of the United States in command of the Polaris expedition, may receive pecuniary assistance from Congress. The petition sets forth that Captain Hall qualified himself for the public service, in which he died, by nearly fourteen years of arduous and dangerous toil expended for the extension of knowledge of Arctic geography without any expense whatever to the Government; that he succeeded in carrying the flag further north than any man had ever before penetrated; that his death leaves his widow destitute, with two children to support; that his life was lost by reason of hardships to which he was exposed by his intense desire for the success of the expedition which he commanded, and the glory of the country. One of the petitions is signed by all the members of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, recently in session at Columbus. Another one, from the citizens of Washington, is signed by Professor Joseph Henry, General Sherman, W. W. Corcoran, General Meigs, Professor Hilgard, Montgomery Blair, and other leading citizens. These petitions have all been referred to the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Prince Jerome Napoleon.

The refusal of Prince Jerome Napoleon to take part in the Chiselhurst demonstration is still a subject of comment in the French and English press. A mysterious communication now appears, from the Prince evidently, which says: "It is perfectly true that Prince Napoleon places the claims of France higher than the pretensions of any dynasty, whether it be legitimist, Orleanist or imperialist; and it was for this reason that, uniting with those Frenchmen who sought his aid, he, in September last, protested against an attempt which, if it had succeeded, would have been attended with consequences equally lamentable to those which would result if Chiselhurst counsels had force." People will be curious to know the character of this "attempt." Most likely a landing at Boulogne with a tame eagle on a pole and the young Prince in Napoleonic costume. Plainly Prince Jerome will take part in no such adventures. And as he has taken a hotel in the magnificent quarter of the Park Monceau, he probably intends to be a private prince in Paris rather than an imperial prince in the cold exile of the Jura valleys of Switzerland.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Reconciliation to Women.

Entire reconciliation is difficult with a woman. She invariably keeps certain reserves. When she has once parted from you in spirit, she will hardly return. Though she seems to, she does not. She gives her hand again—perhaps her lips; but the heart is no longer in one, nor the soul in the other. Kiss her you have once roundly quarrelled with—if it be not a mere lover's quarrel—and you will find the statue under the crimson curve, the chill of the marble through the bounding blood. A keen observer may determine in society whether you have had discord with a woman you meet. However perfect the breeding, however disciplined the manners, the past discord leaves a shadow that will not be lifted. The old wound may be closed; it is not healed, nor can it be by the highest skill in spiritual surgery. Frequently men like one another better after fighting; women never, be the foe of either sex. With these the bloom of favor is taken off, not to be restored. They feel, though they may not say or even think it, that slight or injury admits of no atonement. Woman reads the proverb: To err is feminine, to forgive impossible.—*The Galaxy.*

HUMOROUS.

A JEWELER advertises his diamonds as "pure and sparkling as a widow's tears."

A DANBURY man has brought out a new vermifuge which he calls "The Early Bird."

WHEN a Cincinnati street car conductor quits the road they call him a retired packer.

SPEAKING of becoming attire, what thing is most likely to become a woman? Why, a little girl, of course.

"A REVOLVING fragment of the palæozoic age collects no cryptogamous vegetation," is a new translation of a popular proverb.

AN exchange asks: "Is there anything that man can not do?" To which Dr. Wood, of the Glasgow (Ky.) *Times*, replies: "Yes, sir; we have never known one suckle a baby."

BROTHERLY love is not the only kind they cultivate in Philadelphia. For 15,782 foud hearts were made to beat as 7,591 in that city last year.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

NOT many men forget the wash days of their boyhood, when a fond mother with parboiled and soapy fingers buttoned their collars for them. Its impression upon the heart and nose is rarely effaced.

AN old lady with a large family, living near a river, was asked if she did not live in constant fear that some of her children would be drowned. "Oh, no," she replied, "we have only lost three or four in that way."

A LADY asked a pupil at a public examination of a Sunday school, "What was the sin of the Pharisees?", "Eating camels, ma'am," was the quick reply. She had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels."

DIALOGUE FROM *Fun*—Fair damsel, putting on new gloves—"Too tight? Oh no, auntie, not at all; besides, I like them a leetle tight!" Troublesome Brother—"Feels as if somebody was squeezing her hand; don't ye see, auntie?",

It is said that an Indiana school mistress recently thrashed thirty-nine scholars in one day. Some Patron of Husbandry ought to secure the right to exhibit her at the next State Fair as the champion thrashing machine.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A RICH MAN sent to call a physician for a slight disorder. The physician felt his pulse and said, "Do you eat well?" "Yes," said the patient. "Do you sleep well?" "I do." "Then," said the physician, "I will give you something to take away all that!"

A NEW YORK politician, in writing a letter of condolence to the widow of a deceased member of the Legislature, says: "I cannot tell you how pained I was to hear that your husband has gone to heaven. We were bosom friends; but now we shall never meet again."

"WILLIAM," said one Quaker to another, "thee knows I never call anybody names, but, William, if the Governor of the State should come to me and say, 'Joshua I want thee to find me the biggest liar in the State of New York,' I would come to thee, and say, 'William, the Governor wants to see thee particularly.'"

A MEMBER of the Ohio Legislature recently visited the State Penitentiary, and while there had his hair cut by the prison barber. While undergoing the tonsorial process, a party of lady and gentlemen visitors looked in, and the legislator was made happy by catching such remarks as, "Ugly look about the eyes," "Vicious mouth," "Looks capable of any wickedness," "Wonder what he did?" &c.

TRADES FOR BOYS.

The Salaries of Clerks.

A correspondent of a New York paper, writing on the subject of "Trades for Boys," gives his own experience in reply to the complaint of a clerk, who receives only $12 per week, and has a wife and family to support. He says: "At sixteen I entered a printing office and worked through the various grades to journeyman; at twenty-one I had saved $1,000 out of my wages, and, with a fellow-workman, with a similar amount, started business. After eight years of steady work, we are able to draw $3,000 a year each from the business and have $12,000 worth of machinery and material all paid for. If I had followed the example of the boys who left school when I did, whose career I have been able to trace, I might now be enjoying a $12 clerkship." There is nothing remarkable in this experience except that too few of the young men of to-day can point to such a record. The path is open to all; but few have the resolution and patience required to tread in it. But although every mechanic does not save money enough to start in business for himself, they all have trades that are not likely to become so much overcrowded as the occupation of clerks, book-keepers, office attendants, copyists and salesmen. Hence they generally obtain work with little difficulty at good and sometimes high wages. The market for labor of all kinds is under the same unwritten laws as the market for food; while there are fifty applicants for each vacant clerkship, the wages of clerks will be low, and so low that little money can be saved for the improvement of the clerk's condition in life. And the supposed "respectability" of the calling, as compared with that of a mechanic, can scarcely compensate any one for the loss of such opportunities for advancement in life as are open to all industrious skilled mechanics.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A FARMER'S SONG.

We envy not the princely man,
In city or in town;
Who work unless whether pumpkin vines
Run up the hill or down;
We care not for his marble halls,
Nor yet his heaps of gold,
We would not own his sordid heart
For all his wealth thrice told.

We are the favored ones of earth,
We breathe pure air each morn,
We sow—we reap the golden grain—
We gather in the corn;
We toil—we live on what we earn,
And more than this we do—
We hear of starving millions round,
And gladly feed them too.

The lawyer lives on princely fees,
Yet drags a weary life,
He never knows a peaceful hour—
His atmosphere is strife.
The merchant thumbs his yardstick o'er,
Grows ragged at his toil—
He's not the man God meant him for—
Why don't you till the soil?

The doctor plods through storm and cold,
Plod's at his patient's will,
When dead and gone he plods again
To get his lengthy bill.
The printer (bless his noble soul!)
He grasps the mighty earth,
And stamps it on our daily sheet,
To cheer the farmer's hearth.

We sing the honor of the plough,
And honor to the press,
Two noble instruments of toil,
With each a power to bless.
The bone—the nerve of this fast age—
True wealth of human kind—
One tills the ever generous earth,
The other tills the mind.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED 1867.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock. May 1st to October 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.
THIS AMUSING TOY
Is being brought into notice again as a scientific wonder. It is both instructive and amusing, and will tickle the young folks half to death. If you want to have an evening of genuine fun, purchase a few boxes and invite your young friends to come and see you. If you want to watch the wizards wand, and call forth myriads of snakes at your will, place five or six in a plate and ignite them, and you will see snakes worse than if you were drunk on benzine for a week.
Sold at the drug store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND
CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICES and YARDS, } 22d and Railroad Streets. 29th and Liberty Streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
Prints.
At 6½c, New Dark Prints.
At 8½c, some of the best Prints.
Muslins,
At 9c, a fine Unbleached Muslin.
At 10c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin.
At 11c, fine Soft Finish Muslin.
At 12½c, Extra Value in Bleached Muslin, Pillow Case Muslins.
6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Towels and Towelings.
At 8½c, All Linen Toweling.
At 8½c, All Linen Towels.
At 12½c, Fine Damask Crash.
At 12½c, Splendid Damask Towels.
At 15c, Wide Damask Toweling.
At 25 and 37½c, Handsome Damask Towels.
At 50c, French Towels, Turkish Bath Towels.
Linens and Napkins.
Table Diapers.
Table Damasks.
Loom Linens.
Fine Barnsley Linens.
Red Turkey Damask.
Also, with Colors.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Linens.
Irish Linens, Napkins, Doyles, &c.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
Ingrain Carpets, Cottage and Rag Carpets, 3 and 4 ply Ingrain Carpets, Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpets, Tables, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths, the patent "Linoleum" Cloth, Plain, Checked and Striped Straw and Cocoa Mattings, &c., Plain and Letter Door Mats, Rugs, Stools, Hassocks, Window Blinds, Hollands, Lace Curtains, Vestibule Laces, Cornices, Curtain Damasks, Lambrequins, &c.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
SILKS.
We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
BLACK SILKS
are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at
Reduced Prices.
IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TORQUOISE, AND
BLACK GRAS DE SUES,
For Trimming.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen Colors and Cuffs.
Ruffle Setts for Neck Ruchings.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Real Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton Hosiery, plain and striped.
Real Balbriggon Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, Silk Underwear.
White Piques, Irish Linen.
Striped Linen, Tucked Skirting.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.
DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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1874. WALL PAPER. 1874.
ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish.
A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
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GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
7 and 8 and 10 Per Cent.
CALL ON
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NEW DISCOVERY
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NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen

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Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

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6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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Special agreements relating to interest made.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, April 10, 1874. }

An improving bank supply of funds, greater ease in discounts, lower rates, and less rigid scrutiny, represent the prevailing conditions of monetary affairs. The demand, while improving, is not large, as the business of the city is yet light. The condition of our iron industries continues dull, and there is no immediate prospect of improvement. General trade is improving, with a better outlook than has been observable for some time past.

As some of our readers are the owners of bonds issued by Western towns in aid of railroads, they may be interested in knowing that the vexed question of the liability of towns for such bonds may at last be considered settled. It has been decided in various ways by different tribunals, but the U. S. Supreme Court, in a recent case, has decided against the towns and in favor of the holders of the bonds. The defence set up was the strongest that could be made—that the bonds were invalid by reason of having been illegally issued. The Court holds, however, that this could not make worthless the bonds in the hands of an innocent holder, which is the rule governing commercial paper. This decision is quite acceptable to the advantage of many bankers and bondholders, but will not affect the railroads, as they always sell the bonds as fast as received, never holding them. A good effect of the decision, it is to be hoped, will be to make towns more careful how they incur obligations of the kind, there having been too much looseness in the matter heretofore.

The report is whispered on the street as the cause of the depression in the price of the stock of the Oil Creek Railway Company, namely, that the road may be sold under foreclosure of its second mortgage, which is for $1,100,000. The first mortgage is $2,580,000, in all $3,680,000. The alleged reason for this is a determination not to pay, under any circumstances, certain litigated claims of old standing against the company, on one of which judgment was recently given against the company in a lower court. This particular suit, we understand, is to be carried farther. There are, however, several other claims of a large amount of similar character, but so unjust are they esteemed by some of the parties of largest interest in the company, that the threat has found circulation that the company will default the interest on the second mortgage bonds and permit the road to go to sale under foreclosure rather than pay them.

The new combination between the Panama and Union Pacific Railroads and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is regarded as almost an accomplished fact. An informal caucus of the representatives of the three corporations was held yesterday. No positive conclusion was arrived at, but that a freight arrangement will be made is stated as certain.

The debt of the City of Rahway, N. J., is reported by the City Treasurer at $1,121,500, and the total assets, including water works and other property, at $1,339,909, being an excess of resources of $113,842. The interest on the debt is paid promptly.

The Mechanics' Insurance Company, Philadelphia, has announced a dividend of 20 per cent., payable on demand.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, announces a quarterly dividend of $8 per share, in gold, payable on the 15th instant.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	121	121
Do., do. 1881	119⅝	119¾
5-20's 1862	117⅛	117¼
" 1864	119⅝	119⅝
" 1865	119⅝	119¾
" 1865 new	119	118⅞
" 1867	120	119⅛
" 1868—coupons.	119⅝	119⅞
10-40's	114⅜	114⅝
Currency 6's	117	117
New 5 per cents	116⅝	116⅝
10-40's—coupons	114⅝	114⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99¾	99¾
Erie	96	96⅜
A. & P. Preferred		15
L. C.	105	103
C. C. & I. C.	32½	32
St. Paul	5	4⅞
Do. preferred	61	61⅜
Michigan Southern	77⅜	77⅝
Do. Central	84	83
North Western Common	58¼	58⅜
Do. preferred	70½	70⅝
Rock Island	104¾	10 ¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88⅜	88⅜
Pacific Mail	47¾	47⅝
Western Union Telegraph	78¼	78
Ohio & Mississippi	30⅜	29⅝
Union Pacific	37⅞	37
Toledo & Wabash	45¾	45¾
Harlem	128½	125
Chicago and Alton	105¾	97¾
Adams Express	97¾	62¾
American Express	62¾	70¾
U. S. Express	69¾	77¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	77¾	77
Quicksilver	28	
Canton	78	
Terre Haute	13	
Panama	114	113
Fort Wayne		95¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph		31¾
Do. Preferred		36

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	52¾	
" scrip	99	99
Reading	57¾	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121	121¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Oil Creek	15	15¾
A. & P. R. R. 7-30	92	93
Central Transportation	43¾	44
Empire do.	52	53

NEW YORK, April 9, 1874.

Money 4@4½. Sterling was dull at 485 for sixty days and 488 for sight. The customs receipts were $350,000. Gold closed at 113¾, after selling at 113⅝@113¾. The carrying rates were 3 to 4. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $29 000. The clearings were $27,000,000. Governments were steady. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Stocks declined ¼ to ¾ at the opening, recovered at the first call, and declined after midday ¼ to 1½ per cent. During the last hour of business the market was firm, with a recovery of ¾ to ⅞ from the lowest point. A decided feature of the afternoon was a sharp decline in St. Louis & Iron Mountain from 45 to 37, closing at 39. The decline was caused by sales of 600 shares of hypothecated stock, the margins on which had been exhausted. Rock Island sold ex dividend just before the close. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Union Pacific, Northwest, New York Central, Wabash and Erie. The sales between 10 and two o'clock amounted to 152,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Western Union, 6,500 Union Pacific, 7,000 Wabash, 17,000 Pacific Mail, 6,500 Ohios, 14,500 New York Central, 25,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Erie, 6,500 Rock Island, and 7,000 Northwest.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121@5-32s of '62, 117⅛; do of '64, 119¾; do of '65, 119⅝; do, new, 119⅜; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 119⅝; new 5s, 113⅝; 10-40s, 114¼; currency 6s, 117.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, Tennessee, old, 67¼; do new, 67¾; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 50; North Carolina old, 38; do new, 15.

Stocks.—Canton, 78; Western Union Telegraph Co., 78; Quicksilver, 28¼; Adams Express, 62¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 69¾; United States Express, 70¾; Pacific Mail, 47⅝; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 95¾; do preferred, 86; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 83; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 98½; Northwestern common, 58¾; do pref'd, 70¾; Rock Island, 103¾, ex div.; New Jersey Central, 100½; St. Paul, 4¾; do preferred, 61½; Toledo & Wabash, 45¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Terre Haute, 11; do preferred, 32¾; Chicago & Alton, 98; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 94; Burlington & Quincy, 104; Lake Shore, 77¾; Panama, 82; Illinois Central, 108; Union Pacific, 37; Central Pacific, 90¾; Union, 86¾; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97.

LONDON, April 9—5 P. M.—Consols 93@93⅝. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 per cent., which is 1-16 per cent. below the bank rate. There was no change made in the bank rate of discount to-day, which remains at 4½. 5-20's of '65, 105¾; do. of '67, 108½; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 91; Erie, 22; do. preferred, 37.

PARIS, April 9.—Rentes, 69f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, April 9.—5-20s of '62, 90¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, April 9, 1874. }

The markets, in a general way, are devoid of anything particularly new or important; the demand for all the leading staples continues light and confined wholly to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values there have been no important changes since the date of our last report. Some of our grocery houses report a largely increased trade, as compared with last month, but the flour and grain markets continue dull, and the latter is reported in a very unsatisfactory condition by dealers. The iron is steady demand for country produce, and prices, as a rule, are pretty well sustained.

APPLES—The arrivals continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain about as last quoted, ranging from $3.50 to $3.75 ₱ brl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—65@70c ₱ gallon.

BRANS—The market continues dull and overstocked, but offices have undergone no change; $22@23 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The market continues comparatively dull, the falling off being grouped off considerably within the past few days. The strictly choice the supply is not more than sufficient to meet present requirements, hence prices are well sustained; prime to choice roll, 38@40; medium to good, 32@35.

CHEESE—Is in very limited supply in this market, and prices are fully sustained. Prime New York Factory, in a jobbing way, at 18¾@19. Ohio Sweitzer, 16@18.

CANNED GOODS—The jobbing trade although not what it should be or usually is at this particular time, is nevertheless, improving, but rates remain unchanged: Tomatoes $2.25@2.35; $3.25@3.35 for 3 ₱ Peaches, and $2.75@2.85 for Corn.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $15@18 ₱ brl, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of Apples at 8 to 10c ₱ lb. and Peaches at 16@18 for halves. There is some inquiry for small fruits, such as Berries, Cherries, and our market is almost bare.

EGGS—The arrivals continue comparatively light, hence, with a demand fully equal to the supply, prices are fully sustained, ranging from 19@20c—some sales report that they have sold a single package for several days under 16c.

FLOUR—The market is reported a shade firmer, both in the East and West, but the market continues quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote Spring wheat flours, $6 75@7.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, $7.50@8.25; winter wheat, $7.50@8.25; Minnesota Flour, $8.50@9.75.

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the grain trade; dealers continue to report the market not only dull but very unsatisfactory, claiming that the demand is meagre, margins very small, and collections difficult to make. Wheat is still quotable at $1.55@1.55 for red, and $1.60@1.65 for white; no inquiry that there will be some inquiry for it before long. The Oat market is becoming stronger again under the influence of diminished receipts, and we advance our quotations to 42@43c, although we have had a sale but few sales recently above 56. Ear Corn is selling at 74@75c in bulk, and the same quotations will answer for shelled. Rye quiet and 72c bid, unchanged at 92@93. Nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES—Some of our leading houses report a very decided improvement in trade within the past few days, country orders have commenced to come in pretty freely, and the indications are for a business of large proportions for some time to come, as the supply of goods in the hands of retailers generally, both in the city and country, are very well run down. The market continues weak and unsettled, while refined Sugars are also reported firm. Roasted Coffee remains unchanged at 26c, but a further advance is not unlikely, as competition among some of the roasters continues to say the least, pretty lively—one is determined to undersell his neighbor, regardless of cost.

Coffee—Our Rio, 30; prime, 29; good, 28, fair, 27¼. Roasted, 28 for 1 pound packages; loose, 25c less.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¼; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11c; Standard A, 10½; B, 10; Ex. C, 9¾; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¼; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 50c; fair to prime do, 50@55.

SPICES—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 40c; Amber, 60@65, lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¼c.

HAY—The arrivals of baled, especially by river, continue liberal, but it is mainly common in point of quality, hence, while strictly prime is selling without much difficulty at full rates, common is very dull and in large supply. We continue to quote, on wharf and track at $18@20 for common to good, and $21@22 for prime to choice.

HOMINY—Is still quotable at $5 ₱ brl. to the trade and $5.50 to consumers.

ONIONS—Continue quiet and unchanged, $4@6 ₱ bbl. as to condition.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at $1.25 to $1.35 per bushel, according to quality and condition.

PROVISIONS—Hams, Sugar Cured, 9 ₱ lb, 12¾. Hams, canvased, 13. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c. Shoulders canvased, 9¾. Shoulders in pickle, 8c. Sides Rib, 9¾. Rib sides, Clear, 10. Breakfast Bacon Rib, 12. Dried Beef Sugar Cured, 13½. Dried Beef canvassed, 14. Mess Pork, $13.50 per barrel. Ham Sausage, 10. Lard Prime Leaf in tierces, 10¾. Lard refined in tierces, 10¾. Lard Prime Leaf in tierces, 10¾. Prime Leaf in kegs, 11¼. Prime Leaf in buckets, 11¾.

SEEDS—Cover Seed is in light supply, and with considerable inquiry it may be quoted firm at $6@6.25. Timothy seed is dull and weak, $3@3.25. Flax Seed, $2.25@2.33.

WHISKY—Highwines, 98@$1.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, }
THURSDAY April 9, 1874. }

CATTLE.

Trade continues unsatisfactory to the selling interest, and we think that sellers generally have been disappointed, although the market did not turn out as bad as it might have done, the feeling prevailed in the early part of the week, in view of the comparatively light supply, that an advance could be established, but subsequent events have satisfied holders that they would be lucky if they realized last week's rates, and some well informed dealers quote a decline of 12½ to 25c ₱ cwt. As is noted in our report of Wednesday, the Philadelphia men claimed to have lost money on what cattle they bought here last week, hence they were very "leaky" and expressed the determination not to buy unless concessions of from 25@50c ₱ cwt were made, but nearly all the best cattle changed hands though nearly as much money as was obtained for the same kind last week, and several bunches were sold above the first hands, owners refusing to sell at the prices offered. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Extra 1,350 steers, 6¼@7; prime 1,200@1,400, 6¼@6¾; 1,100@1,200, 5¾@6; stockers, 3½@4; 1,000 4½@5¼.

HOGS.

Trade continues very dull, the soft, mild weather having curtailed the demand very materially, and besides, some of the York shippers have been buying at Chicago, which, of course, was not without its effect in depressing the market here. Prices, however, are not quotably lower, but there is a shade weaker, and the run being a light one, a further shrinkage would be almost inevitable. We continue to quote fair to prime Philadelphia hogs at 6@6¼, and Yorkers at 5¼@5¾.

SHEEP.

The market, notwithstanding the decline noted in our report of Thursday, continues to drag, and the outlook is not as favorable for sellers as it was in the early part of the week. Indeed, the impression seems to be gaining ground that prices are destined to rule lower from this on unless the arrivals should drop off very materially. Wool not quotable at 7¾@8 ₱ lb; pine wool, 7¼@7¾; for 85@90 lb 6¾@7; for 70@85 lb, Clipped sheep, 5¾@6¾, as to weight, quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, April 9, 1874. }

The Crude market was weaker to day, but prices were so irregular that it is very difficult to give quotations; immediate shipment was quoted at from $1.12½ to $1.80 per brl. at Parker, according to pipe line, and certificates for 30 days $1.95. The Refined market was very quiet—Philadelphia telegrams reported that there was nothing doing there, but prices have undergone little or no change, as compased with yesterday. We continue to quote, in the absence of sales, at 24c on cars here for April and 13 for May, and, delivered in Philadelphia, 15¾@15¾c for April, and 16 for May.

There is considerable inquiry for barrels with but few offering, and while the market is firm, prices have undergone no quotable change; we continue to quote at $1.65 for countries and $1.70 for city make.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	576
Stevenson	Central O. W.	934
Bushnell	Model O. W.	449
Total.		1,769

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
P Weisenberger	Warden F and Co.	200
Livingston Bros.	Warden F and Co.	449
Standard Oil Co.	Warden F and Co.	2,250
Total		2,899

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SMITH'S FERRY, }
Beaver Co., Pa., April 9, 1874. }

Crude oil at C. & P. R. R. Station ₱ brl. $1.57; at wells, $1.16.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, April 8—Trade generally continues very quiet, and there has been little business doing since our last. The movement in the goods market is still slow and manufacturers continue to buy sparingly. Stocks, however, are gradually getting less and fine selections being very scarce, are firmly held. It will be observed the principal transactions have been in Fall California and New York of good Free Fall have been carrying a little higher prices. Cape Wools are steady and quoted at 37½@39c. Since our report of Friday the sales comprise sales reported as follows: one thousand ℔ fine Ohio Fleeces on private terms, five thousand do Ohio Fleeces at 50½c three thousand ℔ California pulled on private terms, six thousand do Super Pulled at 40c, twenty five bags do private terms, ten bags sweated super at 45c, fifteen thousand ℔ Montana pulled private terms, two thousand ℔ fall California private terms, twenty five thousand ℔ do at 26c, one thousand do at 25½c, nine thousand ℔ do at 25½c, nineteen thousand ℔ do burry at 18½c, 27 bales do at 24½c, three bales do at 24c, ninety five bales do at 22½@23c, eighteen bales do burry at 22c, five bales do burry at 18c, twelve thousand ℔ California Lambs'-wool, twenty nine thousand ℔ California spring on private terms, fifteen thousand ℔ do at 32c, 7 bales do slightly burry at 26c, three bales inferior Oregon on private terms, nine thousand ℔ Texas at 24c, twenty one bags damaged carpet wool at 11@17c.

The Southwestern Cattle Trade.

(From the New York Bulletin.)

We have very favorable reports as to the Texas and Kansas cattle trade for the coming season. The past winter fortunately was a very mild one in all that section, and the drovers have come through it, as a rule, with their live stock safe and in good condition. If the Eastern markets recover their elasticity and induce the drovers to come forward by paying fair prices, a heavy trade the coming season may be relied upon, and this will enable the stock men to realize something for the heavy losses they had to sustain last year during the panic. Some forty thousand head are now on the Arkansas River waiting for the grass to come up to enable them to come forward. At the same time it ought to be added that the best authorities agree that this year will be about the last in Texas for a heavy drive, as the cattle are getting well thinned out, and the export is largely in excess of the production. The class will also be confined to better stock, mostly heeves, instead of the young and poor stock usually thrown upon the market. The business is slowly but surely centering into the hands of a few heavy operators, who can afford to hold on for good prices and a favorable market. Shorts handle about the same quantity of cattle it did last year, and the stock men there look for better prices.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river was still swelling at this point last evening, with eight feet ten inches in the channel. Considerable rain fell during the afternoon, and the indications at this writing are favorable for more water. Ten feet is regarded as good barge water, and we should not be surprised if there was that much within the next twenty-four hours. Business at the landing was fair, about all that could be expected, in view of the inclement weather.

The Messenger, Capt. M. A. Cox, is filling up steadily, and, as will be seen by card, is announced for Nashville forthwith.

The John Gilmore, with a tow of ore, passed Wheeling on Wednesday.

The Nail City arrived at Wheeling on Tuesday evening with a tow of 1,000 tons of iron ore.

The Fontenelle, of the Kountz line, passed Omaha on the 4th inst. en route for Fort Benton, the first boat of the season.

The H. C. Yaeger left New Orleans on Saturday for St. Louis with 700 tons. The Paragon was loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans on Wednesday.

The Hornet will depart for St. Louis on Saturday with the Fearless barges, as the Fearless will not reach here in time.

The Fearless barges are filling up rapidly for St. Louis, and will soon be ready for departure.

The Mary Miller will have left Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

The R. W. Skillinger, Captain J. T. Russell, is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati and intermediate points to day. The Skillinger is a permanent fixture in the trade, and u ually goes at the time advertised.

The Juniata did not get out until early yesterday morning, as stated in our last issue, and had an excellent trip of both passengers and freight.

The Granite State from Portsmouth, and R W Skillinger from Cincinnati arrived; the latter boat had a good trip of freight.

The Exchange, Captain Sam. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and intermediate points to day, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Cincinnati Commercial in referring to the death of Thos. W. Bakewell, which ocurred here a few days since, says he, Mr. Bakewell, built the first steamboat hull ever constructed at Cincinnati, in 1818, and that he afterwards built a large number of steamboats. From the same paper we learn that "Mr. Bakewell was for many years a contributor to the leading scientific journals of the country, and as a mathematician stood among the first. He had for many years taken a great interest in investigating the theory of steam boiler explosions, and contended that there was nothing mysterious about it. That nineteenths of all the explosions were caused by the boiler being too weak or the steam too strong. Mr. Bakewell contended for the semi circumference theory in contradistinction to the diameter, the latter being the one in common use. Bakewell claimed that the latter is a fatal error because it allows 57 per cent. more steam to burst a cylinder than is correct, and the deceased lived to see some of the most scientific men in Great Britain and this country indorse his theory."

The Molly Ebert departed for St. Louis yesterday with an excellent trip, some 600 tons of freight and about all the passengers she could accommodate, among whom are B. F. Lucas, Esq., and family of this city; she has engagements below and we doubt not will have, by the time she reaches Cincinnati, about all she can swim under. Marsh Hays and Nick Whitten are her pilots

Thursday's Cincinnati Commercial has the following: Captain Frank J. Oakes will make a trip to Pittsburgh in command of the Mary Miller, leaving this evening. Captain A. Donally is confined with rheumatism.—Captain Vina Shinkle has purchased the stern wheel steamer Emperor for $4,000. Her engines will be placed in the new steamer building here by Captain Shinkle, James Kenniston, Jas. S. Wise and others. The Emperor's cylinders are 9 inches in diameter, with 5½ feet length of stroke. The new steamer will be completed in the May minority days, the hull being built by the Marine Ways.—United States Local Inspectors Fisher, Devenny and Moore yesterday inspected the little steamer Fannie. They gave her a hydrostatic test of 150 pounds, allowing her a steam pressure of 128 pounds.—Cairo, April 9.—The M.—The Thompson Dean passed up for Cincinnati, four days and two hours out from New Orleans, having left the latter city last Saturday, 4th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. Delayed three hours last night by the storm. The Dean will arrive at Cincinnati Saturday morning.—St. Louis, April 8.—The Belle of Shreveport left Pittsburgh with 850 tons ore and 100 tons of miscellaneous freight. The ore is for Greenville. Captain J. S. McMillan, of Pittsburgh is here looking after his capstan interests. Our boats ourers will refuse to pay him anything, and contest his right to collect in the Courts.

The Memphis correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes that "The great scheme of railroad passenger agent test case, mentioned several days since, has been decided in favor of the defendants, Biddle, Hall, Hall & Co., of St. Louis, and that, too, without troubling the Judges of the United States Supreme Court with the tedious hearing even of any of the great mass of testimony which was to have been manufactured for their benefit. The passenger lads beat the city out and out, and got the $50 clear of forfeits, which they obtained by 'spouting their papers' and now all is happy. I only mention the decision as it may, as a precedent, be referred to in the Cincinnati cases in case they are 'pulled' by the beelers, as our boy s were.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER R. W. SKILLINGER.—30,000 h poles E T Mitchell, 5 bris eggs 1 tub butter J Hall, 2 and Co, 35 bris potatoes Hall and Co, 5 do do Arbuckles and Co, 34 e hnds A and D H Chambers, 82 bales bay Keil and R, 60 do Fairbanks and Co, 10 bris dried fruit Hall and Co, 9 do J Henderson and Bro, 15 do R E Sellers and Co, 35 pkgs bacon W H Nankier and S, 5 bris pork Hall and Co, 10 bris do A R Heeny, 2 bx tobacco P Forstel, 15 bales cotton H H Townsend, 5 bags feathers Roenig and G, 12 bales cotton Eagle C Mills, 5 bris oil Paine A and D, 10 do molasses Knox and O, lot furniture D W Hunsman & Co, lot do G H Dauler and Son, lot do W H Lemon, lot do Close S and Co.

RIVER PACKETS.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

FRIDAY, April 10—4 P. M.

THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER

R. W. SKILLINGER.

J. F. RUSSELL.....Captain
C. B. RUSSELL.....Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

GUTHRIE & SHOENBERGER, Agents.

For Cincinnati.

THIS DAY, April 10th—4 P. M

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER EXCHANGE.

S. SHUMAN.....Commander
WM. HARKNESS.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

Pittsburgh and Cin. Louis Express Freight Line.

FEARLESS BARGES.

Will leave THIS DAY, April 10, at 4 P. M. Will give through bills of lading to Kokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Joe, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, Atchison, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Jefferson and all points South and Southwest. For lower rates apply to

GUTHRIE & MACKEY,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

CLYDE'S

COASTWISE AND

WEST INDIA STEAM LINES,

Via Philadelphia, for

Havana, Cuba—Weekly.
Galveston, Texas—Weekly.
Charleston, S. C.—Weekly.
Norfolk and Richmond, Va.—Tri-weekly.
Boston and Providence—Semi-weekly.

Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal ports in New England.

Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to

AGENT PENNA. R. R. CO., Pittsburgh,

Or WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers,
12 South Delaware Avenue,
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PASSAGE

To and From Europe

TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities of Europe and America.

COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.

PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.

GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., dealt in.

European Shipping News Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.

Please apply to

MAX. SCHAMBERG,

Banker, Broker, General Agent, &c.,

163 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.—U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES, May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.—The law of December 24th, 1873, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment mentioned below, to make and PAY SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS A STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX, for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The Taxes enumerated within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, Wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco, thousand	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, more than two horses	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, two horses	25 00
Peddlers of Tobacco, third class, one horse	15 00
Peddlers of Tobacco, fourth class, on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrel	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to THOS. W. HYNDMAN, Collector of Internal Revenue, at 83 Fourth avenue, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1874. }

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S

Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnaces, Contractors and dealers by 1oz or car load, AT LOW PRICES. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin,) Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,

Alderman,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,

Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson

Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 647 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diplomas in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 A. M. Sundays excepted.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading. Gives the cause of exhausted vitality, impure blood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or exposure. Tells how to use the remedies. Address Dr. K. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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347 LIBERTY STREET,

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L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

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Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

NO. 396 PENN STREET,

Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Mess Mackerel,
No. 1 Shore Mackerel.
No. 2 Shore Mackerel.
No. 2 Large Mackerel.
Labrador Split Herring.
White Fish, Lake Herring, Holland Herring.

All in the various sized packages.

Watt, Lang & Co.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

FLOUR. FLOUR.

Hanna, Wood & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

Clover and Timothy Seed.

Orders Promptly filled at Lowest Market Prices. Quality Guaranteed

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

271 Liberty Street.

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CALDWELL & CROSBY,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. oc28

MORRISON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN and PRODUCE,

No. 325 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. KITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 Liberty

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage April 9, 1874.

Wm. Dirston, Dravesburg, Pa., 1c; Robert Finney, Maysville, N. Y., 1c; Katie Gallagher, this city, 2c; Charles Jackson, Freedom, Pa., 1c; Jno. Roth & Son, Lock No. 3, Pa., 1c; John P. Wheelar, this city, 2c; George Wright, this city, 2c; Charles White, Wheeling, Va., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

"PECULIAR VALUATIONS."

The Citizens of the Fifth Ward Allegheny up in Arms.

The citizens of the Fifth ward, Allegheny have come to the conclusion that the "valuations" for that district are rather peculiar. They have been making a comparison with the return, from the Sixth ward, and have discovered that as a general rule the Fifth ward rates are double those of the Sixth. They instance the property on Locust street, which is the dividing line between the two districts. On the Sixth ward side, the property is assessed at $120 per foot front; and across the street, on the Fifth ward side the property owners get off with about half that rate or $60 per foot. They held a meeting last night in the school house to consider the matter, and after an informal discussion of the peculiarities of the valuations, a committee was appointed to wait upon the County Commissioners to seek further light.

POLICE MATTERS.

Fixing the Salary of Captains—Appointments Confirmed.

A session of the Police Committee was held yesterday morning in the Mayor's office previous to the departure of the members on a visit to the Workhouse. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. McKee, from the committee appointed to consider the bills of the Captain of the night watch, reported in favor of the bills, but suggested that the best way to remedy the difficulty was to increase the salary in proportion to the number of hours these officials serve in excess of the hours of the patrolmen. He therefore moved that the committee recommend to Councils the fixing of the salary of the Captain of the day watch at $3.50 per day, and the Captain of the night watch at $3.25. The former has longer hours, and this accounts for the fact that a difference of a quarter is made in the salary proposed. After considerable discussion a motion was adopted that the Captains be allowed pay for extra time, until such time as the question of salary can be finally determined by the Committee of Councils.

The following appointments of the Mayor to fill vacancies and complete the sub list of the police force were confirmed: Jno. Loughry, James Russell, Lewis Berger, George ward, Jno. Harrison, Charles Grimes, Pat. Mooney, Wm. McCormick, Bernard Erkenson, Hugh M. Miller, Jacob Lang and Thos. Lemon. The appointments of John Kemp, Josiah McCully and Samuel Arrousmith were laid over.

The Committee will hereafter meet twice a month, the next session falling on the 15th inst.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Left for Record.

Yesterday, April 9th, 1874, the following deeds were left for record with Recorder Richardson:

Charles Stafford to John Francis; lot on Grantham street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 45x31 feet, with buildings. Price $2,300....Thomas Guy to John H. Tritt; tract of land in Moon township, containing 29 acres 28 perches. Price $2,917.50....Albert D. Gerwig to Gerhard Dierker; lot on Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 120x45 feet. Price $2,440.....Wm. Sheridan to Wm. M. Downey; half an acre in Leet township. Price $675.....Edward D. Duttiph to Samuel Marshall and Daniel Fiedler; tract in Kilbuck township, containing 287 acres 110 perches. Price $15,327.80....John Brown to Wm. Baker; tract containing two acres in Wilkins township. Price $100....C. W. Ehlers to F. Steinkamp; lot on South Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 21x110, with buildings. Price $4,500....James Calhoun to Catharine Peebles; lot on Third street, Elizabeth township, 60x120 feet. Price $2,620....John McMahon to Mary Boyle; lot on Webster street Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 25x100 feet with buildings. Price $2,300.....Wm. White to James Dawson; quit claim deed; thirty one acres in Fawn township. Price $500....Robert Caldwell to Alexander Ewing; tract in West Deer township. Price $6,600....John B Birmingham to Robert Watson and Isabella Grier; portion of 6 lots belonging to an estate fronting twenty feet on Water street and running back to First alley. Price $1....Joseph Caldwell to Robert Caldwell; quit claim deed to land West in Deer township, containing one hundred and twenty acres. Price $500....Wm. McConnie to Wm, Hammon; tract in Leet township, containing three and a half acres. Price $1,078.12.....Agnes M. Derkheim to Letitia C. Holmes; ground rents on lots on Liberty street, yielding annually $650. Prices $9,700....James Ewing to Samuel Ewing; tract in Moon Township, containing seventy-three acres. Price $2,100....S. J. Ewing to Henry Beenler; same as above. Price $3,650.....Fred. Beckert to Noah Smith; lot in Millvale borough, 44x150 feet. Price $600.....Adam Beineman et al to Julius Arndt; lot on Brereton avenue, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 148x44 feet. Price $2,500....Thomas Aiken to Fred. Lautzerman; lot in Liberty township, 71x180 feet. Price $500....Isaac T. Tees to Wm. Mickimmons; tract partly in Penn and partly in Wilkins township, containing eighty acres and sixty perches. Price $8,876 25.....Fred. Houghton to H. H. McClure; lot in Elizabeth borough, 60x118 feet. Price $450.

THE WAR ON WHISKY.

The Police Committee Say that the Sidewalk Ordinance Must be Enforced, and the Mayor Issues His Proclamation Enforcing It—Views of Members.

Yesterday morning, at the meeting of the Police Committee, Mr. James Littell, of Messrs. Littell & Mechling, wholesale liquor dealers on Liberty street, appeared and requested the protection of the police, as he understood a number of ladies intended to visit his place of business. He asked no protection from the women, but from the crowd that followed them. He came to the Mayor's office to make an information, but found the Committee in session, and imparted the matter to them.

Messrs. Rosewell and McCord urged protection for the business men.

Mr. Zorn believed in enforcing the sidewalk ordinance. He did not find so much fault with the women as the street mobs. He demanded the Mayor to enforce the sidewalk ordinance.

Mr. J. W. Turney advocated the enforcement of all the laws. He did not think it wise to enforce the ordinance against the ladies and then allow the Sunday law to be violated, as it was in his district, where no informations against the offenders by the police, who knew full well who the parties were.

Mr. Littell stated that it was not so much the women he was opposed to as the mob which followed them. He believed himself in having the Sunday law enforced. The mob made a disgrace of it, legitimate business.

Mr. Darlington was in favor of compelling the ladies to quit praying on the streets altogether, as it gave the scoffers of Christianity too much chance to make light of religion.

Mr. Braun moved that the Mayor be instructed to issue a proclamation enforcing the sidewalk ordinance. Carried.

Chief of Police Irwin was instructed to see the Mayor who issued the following proclamation:

"PITTSBURGH, April 8, 1871.

"*John Irwin, Chief of Police:*—DEAR SIR—You will please enforce the ordinance this morning in regard to the ladies and others blocking up the sidewalks and business houses. I have had several very extensive business men here this morning who insist on the enforcement of the law. You had better collect sufficient police force to stop it at once. The Police Committee passed a resolution this morning to that effect. Yours respectfully,

"JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor."

The Chief proceeded to enforce the order, as will be found in another column in our report of the woman's work.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····Sidewalk meetings are prohibited in Pittsburgh by proclamation.

····The alleged conspiracy hearing resumes this morning in Alderman McMasters' office at ten o'clock.

·····A temperance mass meeting will be held this evening in the Bingham street M. E. Church, South side.

····Townsend Adams yesterday instituted suit in the Common Pleas Court for a release from his wife, Mary Ann Adams, on the ground of faithlessness.

····The alarm of fire about twelve o'clock last night was occasioned by the burning of a still at the Standard Oil Works. The engines could not reach place.

····The Woman's Christian Temperance Union holds a meeting this afternoon in Rev. Dr. Scovel's church, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street, at half past two o'clock.

····It is probable that the opinion of the City Solicitor in reference to the payment of the money to Wm. Smith on the pipe contract, will not be given before the meeting of Councils on Monday.

····The annual reports of the Allegheny Council Committees have been published in pamphlet form, as compiled by Controller Brown, and were laid on the desks of the members last evening.

····Allegheny Councils took action on the hint thrown out in these columns yesterday morning. The old Gas Company is to be talked to, and the new Consolidated Co. invited to favor Allegheny with the benefits of competition. That's the way to arrange the matter.

····The trial of Mr. D. D. Williams until recently cashier of the First National Bank of Connaautville has been fixed for the May term of the U. S. Court in this city. His bail has been increased from $20,000 to $30,000. The bank loses by his defalcation and the robbery about $21,000.

····Mr. Lewis Walther, an attache of the Board of Health, and a Knight of the Mystic Chain, being a member of Castle No. 12, has been presented by his fellow Knights with an elegant medal about the size of a dish-pan. He wears it with feelings of the most intense gratification.

····The "Superintendent of Instruction" is the ephonius designation for the chief boss of the Allegheny Public schools,—so says the sign hung out. A rose by any other name would answer for purposes of fragrance just as well, but there's nothing like the "toplofical" when you come to titles.

Security Insured.

Our business men, merchants and citizens generally will be greatly advantaged by transacting their banking business at the United States Bank, 123 Fourth avenue, as it is one of the most reliable institutions in the city, ably officered and affords every possible inducement and guarantee to depositors and others who may desire its services.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, have removed to their new house, No. 171 Federal street.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

The "Cheap Gas" Question—Councils take Action in the Matter—Reports from the Departments—New Engine House to be Built—Improvements Contemplated—A Site for the Penitentiary—General Routine Matters.

Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

When this branch was called to order the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Ackley, Cochran, Day, Heagy, Hartman, McNeil, Omsier, Ober, Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, Reineman, Reed, Smith, Sweeney, Thomas, Walton, Voegtly, Zinkand and President McBrier.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Adam Bepler, the new member from the First ward—vice S. C. Schoyer resigned,—was sworn in.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. SMITH a petition for a sewer on Lacock street. Referred.

Also for opening of River avenue. Referred.

Also remonstrances against opening of Kilbuck street. Referred.

Mr. BEPLER a petition for a gas lamp on corner Sherman avenue and Ohio street. Referred.

Mr. Ackley, petition from E. S. Jones for permission to erect a frame building, corner Federal and Jackson streets. Referred.

Also, petition repairing of Middle alley. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY, apetitition for sewer on Long alley. Referred.

Also, petition for grading of Vinial street. Referred.

Mr. PALTERSON, petition for charge of grade on Federal street. Refused.

Mr. HEAGY, petition for sewer on Fayette street. Referred.

Mr. OBER, a remonstrance against assessment for the purchase of Butler plank road. Referred.

Also, petition for the opening of Villa street. Referred.

Also, petition from Lion Brewing Company for permission to erect a frame building on Vinial street. Referred.

Mr. HARTMAN, petition for grading of Fleming street. Referred.

Mr. PHILLIPS, petition for opening of Graff street. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE, petition for opening of an alley in Huttle's plan of lots in the Second ward. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. RIDDLE, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the monthly report of that Committee. They reported adversely to refunding wagon license to those residing on the Saw Mill Valley Plank Road.

The report contained a resolution authorizing the City Treasurer to borrow $30,000 to meet the current expenses of the city. Report received and resolution adopted.

The same gentleman submitted the report of the Controller, showing the expenditures of the city for the past month, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1.	Salaries	$3,503 03
" 3.	Fire Department	3,297 63
" 4.	Printing	1,328 12
" 5.	Streets	3,929 96
" 6.	Wharves and Landings	79 77
" 7.	Surveys	440 25
" 8.	Police	3,592 38
" 9.	Contingent Fund	90 00
" 11.	Water Works	9,244 86
" 13.	Gas	5,215 50
" 16.	City Property	283 11
" 17.	Sanitary	454 94
" 19.	Markets	3 25
Total		$31,462 80

Report received and the several bills ordered to be paid.

The same gentleman submitted an ordinance authorizing the City Controller to pay all State taxes on Allegheny City bonds. Passed.

Ordinance fixing the salary of the Bark Measurer at $1,000 per annum. Passed.

Also, detailed report of receipts and expenditures of the city for the month of March. Received.

NEW WATER MAIN.

Mr. SMITH presented the report of the Water Committee. They submitted a resolution directing the Superintendent of the Water Works to lay a six inch water main on Superior street. Report received and resolution adopted.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the monthly report of the Street Committee. They reported a resolution authorizing the payment of $9.50 to Charles Gimper and the same amount to George Black for cost of grading on Howard street. Report received and resolution adopted.

The following ordinances accompanied the report:

Ordinance for sewer on the Troy Hill Road. Passed.

Ordinance for sewer on Buena Vista street. Passed.

Ordinance for sewer on Western avenue. Passed.

Ordinance for grading and paving Hain's alley. Passed.

Ordinance for grading and paving Bidwell street. Read and laid over.

Ordinance for grading and paving Fairmount street (otherwise called Henderson streeet), from Federal to Sandusky streets.

Mr. VOEGTLY moved to amend by adding several other streets intersecting Henderson street; and the whole to be done under the provisions of the Penn avenue act.

After some discussion the ordinance with Mr. Voegtly's amendment was referred back to the Street Committee.

Mr. PATTERSON presented an ordinance for appointment of an Inspector of Street Improvements. Passed.

The same gentleman submitted a revised blank form of agreement for construction of sewers. Approved.

Report of Viewers on opening Milroy avenue. Approved.

NEW SURVEYS.

Mr. REINEMAN presented the report of the Survey Committee. They reported adversely to making any further changes in the lines of Perrysville avenue.

A resolution accompanied it, authorizing the vacation of a portion of Hopkins alley.

Report received and resolution adopted.

The following accompanied the report:

Ordinance repealing an ordinance for opening Rhine street. Passed.

Ordinance for opening Rhine street from 11th street to city line, at a width of thirty-three feet. Passed.

M. OBER, a petition for opening a street from Overhill street to Branch street. Referred.

CARPET FOR THE BUNK ROOMS.

Mr. MCNEILL presented the report of the Committee on Conference, on the resolution authorizing the Committee on Fire Engines to carpet the bunk rooms of the engine Houses. They recommended that S. C. recede from former action and concur with action of C. C. in passing the resolution. Report received, and the recommendation adopted.

AUDITING THE BOOKS.

Mr. VOEGTLY presented the report of the Auditing Committee. They reported that they thought it was inexpedient to audit the books of the city officers of 1873 on account of the labor. They have made arrangements to audit all city officers books monthly hereafter. Received.

Mr. ACKLEY called up the ordinance for sewer on Sandusky street. Passed.

Mr. HAMAN, a resolution authorizing the exemption of all those persons residing outside the city along the line of a turnpike from paying a city vehicle license.

Mr. SMITH, a remonstrance against a sewer on Allegheny avenue. Laid on the table.

A HINT TO THE GAS COMPANY.

The same gentleman presented the following:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that a portion of the consumers of the gas in Pittsburgh are now charged, or are to be charged, one dollar per one thousand cubic feet of gas, and,

WHEREAS, The Allegheny Gas Company still charge two dollars per one thousand cubic feet of gas to our citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That the Gas Committee be and are hereby directed to confer with the Allegheny Gas Company, and endeavor to have the rate charged the city and citizens reduced.

The resolution developed a lively discussion, not altogether complimentary to the Gas Company, in which the whole field of conflict between the city and company was gone over. The resolution was then passed.

Councils then adjourned to C. C. chamber for the purpose of meeting C. C. in joint session to elect a Fallmaster.

After a short absence the members of S. C. returned to their chamber and were called to order and the business from C. C. taken up and all action of that body concurred in.

Resolution in the report of the Committee on City Property awarding the contract for placing a new gravel roof on the Market House, passed in C. C. In S. C. referred back to the committee.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. M. LONG.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at a quarter to eight o'clock by President Long,—the following members being present:

Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton, Cochran, Drexler, Eberhardt, Golden, Hare, Hastings, Hetzell, Johnston, Kredel, Kleker, Lockhart, Lautner, Price, Roberts, Sholes, Stedeford, Strouse, Stone, Wettach, Walter, Wittmer and President Long.

Minutes read and approved.

CITY GOVERNMENTS.

The Chair read a communication from the Hon. James L. Graham, setting forth, in reply to the inquiries of a Special Committee of Councils, that the act before the Legislature relative to cities, did not apply to cities at present chartered, "until they adopted its provisions. Received and filed.

Mr. LAUTNER presented a remonstrance to the purchase of the Butler plank road. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. SHOLES, petition in reference to opening Ingram street in the upper part, to its full width. Referred.

THE POOR BOARD.

Mr. HASTINGS, an act relative to the Poor in cities. The act abolishes the Board of Poor Directors, and left the care of the poor in the hands of a committee to be appointed by Councils.

Referred to Committee on Poor Farm.

CHEAP GAS—PROSPECTIVELY.

Mr. WETTACH, resolution instructing the Gas Committee to confer with the officers of the Consolidated Gas Company, in reference to the extension of their pipes in Allegheny city.

Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. DARRINGTON, petition for opening of Refuge street, Ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. SHOLES, petition for water pipe on Veto street. Referred. Also for gas lamp on corner of Benton alley and Veto street. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, a resolution for water main on Howard street. Referred.

INVITING THE "CONSOLIDATED."

Mr. WALTER, a preamble and resolution, setting forth that as the Allegheny Gas Company was charging the people of Allegheny $2 per one thousand feet, and the Pittsburgh Gas Company had reduced their rates to one dollar, that the Gas Committee be instructed to invite the officers of the Consolidated Gas Company to extend their pipes to Allegheny city—provided they agreed to furnish gas at the same price they charged Pittsburgh consumers.

Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr JOHNSTON, petition for grading, paving and curbing River avenue, Fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. EBERHARDT, petition for grading Vinial street. Referred.

Also, petition for opening a street from 11th to Vista streets. Referred.

Mr. HASTING, petition for location of Fairmont street, Third ward. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, remonstrance against payment of assessment for grading Bayard street, until the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company had completed their bridge.

Mr. ROBERTS, a remonstrance against the removal of a gas lamp from the southwest corner of Sherman avenue and Ohio street.

Mr. PRICE, a remonstrance against sewer on Carroll street, Second ward. Referred.

A SITE FOR THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. HASTINGS, a preamble and resolution, containing a proposition authorizing a donation of ten acres of the city's property at Claremont to the State for a new site for the Penitentiary, in case the present building is removed. Referred to the Committee on City Property, with the Solicitor.

Mr. HARE, a resolution directing a repair of Jackson street, Second ward. Referred.

Mr. EBERHARDT, a resolution for opening of Return street, Troy Hill. Resolution passed.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HASTINGS, from the Committee on Fire Englues, reported that they had organized a fire company on Troy Hill—the house for the company having been completed.

The committee also reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance authorizing the purchase of a fire engine to be stationed in the Ninth ward.

After some discussion the report was received and the resolution passed by a vote of 22 to 4.

The rules were then suspended and the resolution passed finally.

CITY REVENUES.

Mr. STEDEFORD, chairman of the Committee on Markets reported the following receipts for the past month:

Clerk of markets	$ 820 60
Second ward scales	421 70
Diamond scales	256 29
	$1,498 59

THE CITY CODE.

Mr. STROUS, chairman of the Printing Committee, reported adversely to the printing of the City Code until it was revised—as there had been so many changes since the code was printed that it was very imperfect. The committee offered a resolution directing the Printing Committee and City Solicitor to revise the code.

The resolution was amended by inserting the Ordinance Committee, and so passed.

NEW GAS POSTS

Mr. BROWN from the Gas Committee offered the report of that Committee, recommending the erection of a number of posts petitioned for. Report received and lamps ordered.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. SEILING from the Committee on Wooden Buildings reported adversely to the repeal of the ordinance in reference to wooden buildings.

The Committee reported an ordinance granting permission to the following parties to erect wooden buiinings: JACOB ECKERT, Eleventh ward; J. P. & R. H. KNOX, Sixth ward; COWPERTHWAIT & NIGEL, Fifth ward; C. C. HUSSEY, Fourth ward; R. R. CO., Fifth ward; L. SPROAL, Second ward; MARTIN DEFF, Sixth ward; J. MOTT, Eighth ward; THOMAS OSTERLY, Sixth ward.

The ordinance granting the permission was passed finally.

Mr. COCHRAN, Chairman of the Committee on City Property presented their report containing business which was disposed of as follows:

Resolution authorizing the committee to rent the building on Sandusky street purchased for the Columbia Company, out of the old building, when repaired, it was thought, would answer for the company, and the city was not prepared this year to erect a new house. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 11.

Resolution instructing the Committee on Streets and Sawers to have a sewer laid on Branch street to drain the cellar of the Seventh ward Engine House. Recommitted to the Committee.

Resolution authorizing the Committee to receive proposals and let contracts for refurnishing the Councils chambers. Passed finally.

Report of the proposals for building the armory for Knox Battery. The lowest bidder was Messrs. Fisher & Aiken—$4,458. They offered a resolution to accept this bid, which was passed finally.

Resolution ordering a new roof for the Market House. Passed finally.

Resolution authorizing the letting of the contract for building a new engine house on the Fourth ward; this resolution evoked some discussion—some gentlemen contending that the old house would answer every purpose for two years to come, and others stating that it was not fit for occupancy, and was not safe; finally the resolution was passed by a vote of 21 to 5. The rules were then suspended and the resolution final passed finally.

Mr. EBERHARDT, a petition for the appointment of viewers to assess damages for improvement of Troy Hill road. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSTON, a remonstrance against the building of a lateral sewer on Fayette street. Referred.

Business from Select Council was then taken up and concurrence had in all business not otherwise noted.

Adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

Councils went into joint session for the purpose of electing a Fall Master.

Mr. EDWARD CZARNECKI was nominated and elected by acclamation.

Joint session then adjourned.

ADVOCATING TEMPERANCE.

Meeting in Behalf of the Cause Last Evening in the Liberty Street M. E. Church—Speeches of Ministers—The Women Will Continue the Work.

Last evening a mass meeting in behalf of temperance was held in the Liberty Street M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. Miller pastor.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Collins, at a quarter to eight o'clock. Rev. Mr. Collins then read a portion of Scripture. Rev. Mr. Miller, pastor of the Church, led in prayer.

Although the weather was very inclement, the attendance was quite fair.

After singing a hymn, the Rev. Mr. Hickey addressed the meeting. He said that he represented one of a class of people, which is very rapidly increasing, who can not say no when asked to do anything for the temperance cause. He had been asked if he would not come to the meeting to-night, and he found he couldn't stay away, although it was not convenient for him to come. He had been asked if he

WOULD LIKE TO SEE HIS WIFE

on the street kneeling. He said he would much rather see his wife kneel on the street, than his son reel on the street. At the conclusion of his remarks he offered up a fervent prayer for the success already achieved and asked Divine assistance for the further prosecution of the work.

A hymn was then sung, in which the entire audience joined.

Mrs. Mateer led in prayer.

Mr. Vincent next spoke. He said that it was a great and arduous undertaking—one which no one need be ashamed of. He had heard a man say that "if

HIS WIFE SHOULD GO AROUND THE STREETS PRAYING

he should lock her up." He would rather see his wife praying in a saloon than his son drinking there. He favored total abstinence as the only safe method for any person to adopt. "Touch not; taste not; handle not," should be everybody's motto. He bade the women God speed and urged upon them to go forward and fear nothing. Go forward until you see the blood red seal of intemperance rolled back and back until it no longer will be shall be left to suity our fair land. He doubted the morality of the man who in spite of all the light which has been given still continue would to deal out rum or use it in anyway.

He gave some sound advice to the fathers and mothers to inculcate into their children a

HATRED OF ANYTHING CONNECTED WITH LIQUOR.

He would like to know "who would sell his soul for a fippeny bit." He thought the liquor seller would and did.

Mr. Dravo then offered up prayer.

Mr. Samuel Hay then spoke, and said that he was on the side of temperance wholly, and was glad to be able to say so publicly. He thought the question was not, Is the way the Crusade is carried on the *best* way? but Is it doing the work?—Is it successful? He told the ladies not to be discouraged, but to go on. He thought we should all place ourselves beside the women and take our share of the work.

Mr. Kincaid then led in prayer.

Miss Starr next spoke and said, that she never met with success in getting men to sign the pledge until to-day. If necessary to carry on the work she was willing to go to jail or suffer any indignities which should be heaped upon her, she urged her sister crusaders to keep right on and never falter. After singing, Mr. W. J. Jackson prayed.

Mrs. Hill made a few remarks. She said she felt physically weak, but spiritually strong. That to-day's work had been glorious. She asked

ALL THE WOMEN PRESENT TO COME

and join them in their work. She was willing to lay down her life, if, by so doing, she could wipe out this terrible sin of intemperance.

Rev. Mr. Millard then said that he was congratulated the woman that they had the courage to advance as they had done. He considered this a religious revival. He stated that the highest judicial authority in the State had said that the use of whisky was productive of disease. It was a woman who taught Charles Wesley the nature of Faith. He urged the women to go on unremittingly in this work. Mrs. Collins then invited the women of the church to meet at the Alliance rooms at nine o'clock this (Friday) morning, as a prayer meeting would be held there at that time. Rev. Mr. Miller then pronounced the Benediction, after which the meeting adjourned.

Duryeas' Satin Gloss Starch and "Improved Corn Starch" is the best in the world. Just glance at the array of medals awarded them for perfection of quality:

Grand International Exhibition, Paris, 1867.
do. do. do. London, 1862.
do. do. do. Havre, 1865.
do. do. do. Hamburg, 1863.
do. do. do. Cologne, 1865.
Of the Netherlands at Amsterdam, 1869.

Also, at American Institute and innumerable state and agricultural fairs throughout the country.

CHICAGO, February 14, 1871.—I find, after a thorough trial, Duryeas' Starch the best in all particulars of any I have ever used.

GEO. M. MUNGER,
MWF] Prop'r Munger's Opera House Laundry.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Iowan line steamer City of Paris, at New York; Cardiff line steamer Great Western, at New York; Anchor line steamer Italia, at Queenstown.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Ordinances Ordered—Petitions, Remonstrances and Resolutions Disposed of—Contracts Awarded, &c.

An adjourned meeting of the Street Committee of Councils was held last night in the Common Council Chamber. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was, on motion, dispensed with, and business was taken up where the previous meeting left off, as follows:

An ordinance authorizing the regrading, paving and curbing of the Diamond square was presented and approved.

Petition for grading, paving and curbing of Gregory street, Twenty-seventh ward. As a remonstrance had been presented against this petition a committee was asked for to investigate, and the Chair appointed Messrs. West, McCord and Brown.

A communication was received from the Board of Health relative to the defective sanitary condition of the property bounded by Twentieth, Twenty-seventh, Josephine and Jane streets, South Side. Received and filed. Petition of John N. Shafer for damages done him by the grading of Brownsville avenue. A committee consisting of Messrs. Dannells, McClurg and Robinson was appointed to examine into the claim. Mr. Brown presented a remonstrance against a sewer on Twenty-fifth street, South Side. Received and filed. Communication from the commissioners of Brownsville and Washington avenues, asking for a sub-committee to examine relative to sewers. Referred to the committee on Mr. Shafer's claim. Resolution directing the commissioner of the Third district to repair the board walk on Elm street. Property owners to be notified to repair the walk at once. Remonstrance against sewer on Center street, from Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth street. Laid over. A committee was appointed to examine into petition for a sewer on Lafayette alley. Petition of G. Stoy and J. C. Kingan relative to the condition of Howley street and Pine alley. Referred to the City Engineer. Resolution relative to drainage of Butler street, near Fifty-sixth street. Referred to a sub-committee. The matter of the application for a culvert on Butler street at Sharpsburg bridge was referred to the same committee. Resolution relative to improvement of Morningside road and McCandless avenue, asking that they be placed in passable condition. Referred to a sub committee. Petition for repairing of gutters on Jane and Twenty-fifth streets, South Side. Referred to a sub-committee. Petition of Peter Corbell relative to culvert on Elliott street. Referred to a sub-committee. Petition for grading, &c., of Dinwiddie street, from Center to Fifth avenue. Referred to sub-committee. Petition for a change of grade on Colwell street. Referred to a sub-committee. Resolution instructing City Engineer to ascertain the lines of the old Turnpike road, near Carson street. Referred to a sub-committee. Petition to make Grand avenue a forty foot street. Laid over.

Mr. McKee reported adversely to any change of grade on Grandview avenue. Mr. Knowland reported in favor of a change. Referred to the select Council with a recommendation that the matter be sent to the Survey Committee.

Mr. West presented a resolution that hereafter the Street Committee shall meet on the 6th of every month, and also providing for the appointment of an Auditing Committee. Carried.

Committee were ordered as follows: For twenty-inch pipe sewer on Wilson street in the Seventh ward. For eighteen-inch sewer in Reynolds' alley, from Second to Fourth avenue. For the grading, paving and curbing of Sarah street, South Side, from Thirtieth street to the city line. For sewer on Lafayette alley, from Thirty-third to Thirty-sixth streets. For grading, &c., of Bates alley, Seventeenth ward. For grading and paving of Duquesne Way, from Fourth street to Evans alley. For grading and paving of Edwards alley. For the regrading of Spring street, Twenty seventh ward. For opening of Gray street, from Prospect to Southern street. For opening of Norton street from Cowan to Short street. For opening of Short street from Gray to Cowan street. For opening of Hall street from Gray to Cowan street. Petition to place school house on side walk of Twenty-fifth street, Twenty-fifth ward. For the grading of McCord street, Twenty-fifth ward, from Earry street to McClurg's line. For laying of board walk on Yards alley. For board walk on Birmingham avenue. For board walk on an alley from Railroad alley to Brownsville avenue. For grading, &c., of Chislett alley, Seventeenth ward. For sewer on Our alley in rear of Fourth avenue. For sewer on Dinwiddie street from Centre to Fifth avenue. For opening of Brownsville and Washington avenues, South side.

The following contracts were awarded:

For the grading of Hill street to Moran & Co.; for the grading of Clay street to B. Byrne; for the grading, paving and curbing of Walnut alley to Keller & Doran; for the grading, paving and curbing of Eighth street to Peter O'Neil; for the grading, paving and curbing of Spruce alley to George Dunn; for the grading, paving and curbing of Spring alley to Shuster, Doran; for the grading, paving and curbing of Harcum alley to J. McCormick; for the grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-ninth street to George Sandy; for the grading, paving and curbing of Clark street to Peter O'Neill, and for sewer castings to Fisher, Thomas & Co.

The Commissioner of the First District was instructed to have the crossing at the corner of Seventeenth avenue and Smithfield street raised, and the Committee adjourned.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Property Heretofore Exempt in Certain Wards Finally Closing of Districts—Reducing Valuations.

The Revisors met yesterday morning in the Common Council chamber, Mr. J. H. Nobbs presiding. The Twenty-second ward Committee submitted a report, also the following list of property heretofore exempt in that ward, as follows: Pennsylvania Female College, five acres of land, $40,000; one four-story brick house, $20,000; extra furniture, $5,000; total, $65,000; Colfax School, two acres of land and two frame houses, $7,000; Old brick church, lot and house, $1,500; U. P. church, lot and frame church, $600.

The report was accepted; also, the report of Mr. Nobbs, from the special committee appointed to revise the schedule of valuations in the Fourth ward.

A motion was made and adopted to reconsider the vote closing the Eighth ward; J. N. Jordan, two two-story bricks, valuation reduced from $4,000 to $2,700; Thos. Gibson, two two-story frame houses, reduced from $1,200 to $800; Alexander Scott, two story brick, reduced from $2,500 to $2,000; D. Strasburger, three-story brick; reduced from $4,000 to $5,500; John Gardner, three-story brick, reduced from $5,000 to $2,600. On motion of Mr. Lewis the Eighth ward was declared finally. M. Beck moved to reconsider the Thirty-third ward valuations. Adopted. On motion lots on Carson street, running to the river, were reduced to $75 per foot front; Phillips, Smith & Co., new improvements, reduced from $5,000 to $2,500, barouche from $150 to $50; value of 11 horses from $2,200 to $1,650. On motion of Mr. Rees the frontage on lots on Carson street, running to coal level, were reduced from $110 to $100. Trafford, Beck & Co.'s ten lots were reduced from $110 to $60 per foot front. The lots below were fixed at the same price, with ten per cent. added to coal level. On motion of Mr. Swift the Thirty-third ward was declared finally. Mr. Beer then moved to reconsider the Fourteenth ward. Carried. Reineman & Megran; plan of lots reduced to prices as fixed by Board in final hearing. Mr. Megran, triangular lot; reduced from $6,000 to $1,500. F. S. Lyon, four lots on Charles street; reduced from $6,000 to $4,000. C. Zug, fourteen acres of land; value reduced from $154,000 to $126,000; value of cottage house reduced from $3,500 to $2,400; green houses from $10,000 to $2,500.

On motion of Mr. Smithson the vote reducing the valuation of Mr. Bidwell's property was reconsidered, and the valuation was allowed to remain as first fixed. Upper, Sherpe, 20 acres, value reduced from $10,000 to $8,000. A similar reduction was made on the property of Mr. McDevitt, adjoining. The value of property belonging to T. Fawcett was reduced from $10,000 to $9,000 per acre. J. Reese; value of building reduced from $15,000 to $12,000. The report of the Committee from the Thirty-sixth ward was submitted, together with the following list of property heretofore exempt from taxation: German Evangelical church building and lot, $4,900; St. James Church property, $13,400; St. Martins Church, $5,800; M. E. Church, $8,500, Presbyterian Church, $4,500; U. P. Church, $3,920; Public School, $4,300; Little Saw Mill Run R. R. and depot, lumber, and platform, $4,617.50; P. C. & St. Louis R. R., 1,592 feet double track, $4,129 20; Police Department, on two lots on Main street, $1,000; Fire Department lots on Chestnut street, $3,000.

The report was accepted and the Board adjourned until Monday morning.

"LITTLE SUNSHINE."

A Neat Complimentary Notice of Bartley Campbell's New Society Play.

The dramatic critic of the Chicago *Tribune* has been to see Ettie Henderson in Bartley Campbell's great new society play of "Little Sunshine," and expresses his admiration of the performance in this wise:

"It would appear almost as though Miss Ettie Henderson had appealed to Bartley Campbell and asked him for a play as one would go into a drug store and ask for a box of pills, and received an answer like this from the great writer of Society pieces, "Sorry I haven't any made up. Will a kind die you want? Oh, yes; I'll have it ready for for you in a few minutes if you'll be kind enough to sit down." And the lady, not being in any particular hurry, sits down. "Nice day," says Mr. Campbell. "Very nice, indeed," replies the lady. "Not so gloomy as usual," says Mr. Campbell, slicing a scene from "Caste" and four or five situations from other plays in pigeon-holes round his dramatic pill-shop. "No, replies she." "Want something pretty strong, I suppose," puts in Bartley, with the manuscript of another ancient Society drama of the more peppery description. "Yes, just a trifle to move an audience," she replies, and the scissors run through three more papers. "I'd like a goodly part, of course, for the sympathizers," puts in the lady. "Certainly," says Campbell, with a pleasant smile; "I have a heavy stock of that on hand," and he scribbles down a few stock platitudes. "I won't keep you much longer," he adds, shaking up and piecing the scraps. "Here you are, 'Little Sunshine,'" says he, labeling the mixture "By Bartley Campbell"—"Thank you, yes; seeing it's you I won't charge much for it. Good day. Call again. We've an excellent assortment here of dramatic literature, ready-made or made to order at a few moments' notice." And Miss Henderson departs with her piece, plays it at the Academy of Music, and finds it doesn't draw. "Wonderful invasion, this," says Manager Gardiner. "Can't get a house except on occasions." And he will wonder still more when he sees this notice that newspapers will not see the merits of pieces when they are patent to everybody. Seriously, the piece can be criticised in no other way. It is a mixture of clap-trap sentiment, exaggerated incident, pointless dialogue, washy plot, and mediocre acting. It will be repeated nightly till Saturday."

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YESTERDAY'S CRUSADE.

**The Women Continue their Work—